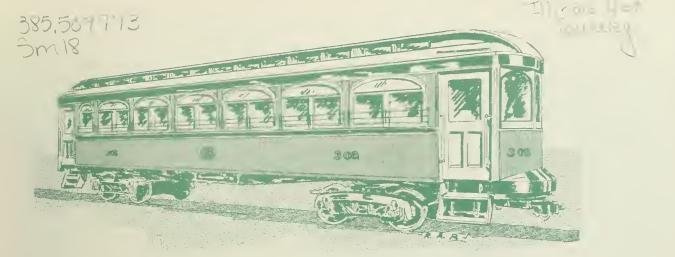


The Smaller Electric Railways of Illinois





The Smaller Electric Railways of Illinois

FOREWORD:

Several years ago CERA began a series of year-book publications in the album form dealing with the electric railways of one of the midwestern states each year. When the series was started, it seemed probable that the first issue of this kind might be CERA's last for a while, and the idea seemed to offer a practical way for liquidaing CERA's publication fund and its accumulated publications material. Previous bulletins had usually concentrated on one or two specific railways' history, on some new development or on a phase of electric railway operation.

While the continued need for the detailed research on individual subjects is unchallenged, the response to the album yearbook, with its general catalog-like coverage of many properties indicated that an important need was being filled. So, instead of dying with that Ohio book, CERA's publication program started off fresh. The Ohio books were snapped up quickly and can now only be obtained as a collector's item from rare book dealers. The next year's Wisconsin book proved the appeal of this general form well enough to override the financially disastrous effects of a flood which doubled the cost of its preparation.

Last year, when the subject matter shifted to the State of Illinois, the amount of material was too great to get into one year's budget, so that the 1955 yearbook was confined to the system of street and interurban railways affiliated under the name "Illinois Traction System". This year the bulletin covers "The Smaller Electric Railways of Illinois", which picks up all the remaining lines in this state except the big Chicago group, which are held over for future years.

With very few exceptions, it has been the policy to repeat no material here that has appeared in previous CERA publications; rather, the space has been utilized to include as much hitherto unpublished information as possible.

For further data, please refer to the following CERA bulletins:

B-1	Chicago North Shore & Milw. R.R.
B-2	Chic. Rapid Transit, Met. Divn.
B-3	Chicago & West Towns Ry.
B-4	Chic. South Shore & South Bend R.R.
B-5	Chicago Aurora & Elgin Roster.
B-13	CNS&M Modernized Car 741.
B-14	Illinois Central Elec. Suburban.
B-22-23	CNS&M Electroliners.
B-27	Chicago Surface Lines Roster.
B-28	Illinois Terminal R.R. Class Dloco.
B-29	CERA Official Car 300.
B-34	Springfield (Ill) Transportation Co.
B-41	Modernization of CSS&SB Car 15.
B-55	Album of Illinois Traction car 270.
T-13	Chicago's Wartime Paint Jobs.
T-15	Anniversary of Chicago Subway.
T-2-4	Evanston Railway.
B-64	CA&ERy and its New Cars.
T-2-12	Peoria Railway.
T-3-1	Peoria, continued.
B-68	Cars of the North Shore Line.
B-69	Kewanee & Galva Railway.
B-73	PCC Equipment for Chicago "L".
B-76	The South Shore Line.
B-77	The Illini Trail (CO&P-C&IV).
B-80	Electric Car Orders 1906-1947.
B-82-83	Illinois Terminal R.R. Streamliners.
B-85	VHF Radio for South Shore Line.
B-88	South Shore Line 800-class Locos
B-93	Chicago & Interurban Traction Co.

In addition, of course, there were many brief items in other issues not listed above.

For index and credits, please turn to page 134

EVANSTON RAILWAY COMPANY

After a number of abortive attempts by local interests, street car service came to Evanston in 1893, as part of a through route from Chicago. Under the name Chicago & North Shore Street Railway, the line operated via Evanston Avenue, now called Broadway, and Clark Street on Chicago's North Side. Crossing into Evanston at Howard Street, the line continued on Chicago Avenue to Dempster Street, then west to Sherman Avenue and north to Emerson Street. The entire route was double-tracked.

In 1895 the Evanston City Council granted permission to extend the route northward from Emerson Avenue to Central Street. By 1896 the Evanston operation consisted of 17 miles of track, with 25 cars. In 1899 the property was swallowed up with half-a-dozen other north and west side Chicago lines to form the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company. During this period extension was made on Central Street to Lincolnwood Drive.

After legal and financial difficulties the lines outside of Chicago passed to the County Traction Company, who operated them with cars rented from Chicago Railways Company, successor to the lines within the city. After labor difficulties, culminating in a strike, the Evanston line passed to the Evanston Railway Company in 1913. The new company, armed with a 20-year franchise, rebuilt most of the track, using "T" rails.

A new carhouse, described in the trade papers as a combination of the artistic with the practical and built "at reasonable cost to please the aesthetic ideas of a most particular community" was erected on Central Street just west of the North Shore Channel. St. Louis Car Company delivered 13 double-truck arch-roof two-man cars with maximum-traction trucks, steel underframes and drop platforms.

Interior finish of the cars was cherry with bronze trim; outside the cars were green with gold striping. There were no destination signs, the only identification being "EVANSTON RAIL-WAY CO." in gold letters on each side of the car.

Coincident with the 1913 separation from Chicago lines, a single track was built eastward from Chicago Avenue on Howard Street to the elevated station at Hermitage Avenue, entirely on the Evanston side of the street, which forms the limits of the two cities. A track connection through between Clark Street and Chicago Avenue was maintained, however, for the life of the street car operation. The crossing of the elevated at Chicago Avenue and Juneway Terrace was grade-separated. A second crossing at Central Street was originally at grade, but was eliminated by the elevation of the rapid transit line in the late 1920s.

In 1926 a mile of double-track extension was completed on Central Street bringing the line to Crawford Avenue. This replaced the corresponding portion of the subsidiary North Shore & Western Railway which had operated on Harrison Street, one block to the south, from the Lincolnwood terminal. At the same time six additional identical cars were added to the fleet, continuing the number series from 14 to 19. This turned out to be more equipment than needed and both 16 and 17 are said to have been little if ever used.

As Evanston grew, the area of coverage of street car service was supplemented by motor bus routes. In the early 1930s a modernization program was carried out on the street cars, with new comfortable leather upholstered seats and a tasteful new brown-and-tan paint job. Final replacement of street cars in Evanston came on November 11, 1935.



NORTH SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY

Incorporated in 1906 to run electric railway service between Evanston and Elgin, North Shore & Western succeeded primarily in providing a "boon to Glenview golfers", as the line never did more than connect the Glenview Golf Club with the end of the Evanston street car line at Central Street and Lincolnwood Drive.

A single track was built west along the north side of Harrison Street to Gross Point, then on a right-of-way along the south side of the road to the Chicago River, north branch, which is hardly more than a creek at this point. After a trestle was completed, cars crossed to a terminal in the Golf Club, with a turnout in front of the Westminster Country Club.



MIDLOTHIAN & BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD:

The Midlothian Country Club, located about 18 miles southwest of the Chicago Loop, was opened in 1898, well before the days of hard roads or automobiles. Its members naturally felt there was need for some kind of shuttle transportation between the club grounds and the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad main line Midlothian station. As a result the Midlothian and Blue Island Railroad was built to fill this 1 1/4 mile gap, with the ultimate hope of building a further line paralleling the steam railroad into the nearby town of Blue Island and thus further improving the usefulness of the service by connecting with the interurban line to Chicago as well as tapping more population directly.

Original equipment consisted of two secondhand steam road coaches and a Forney type steam locomotive from the recently-electrified South Side Elevated Railroad in Chicago.

In the summer of 1911 the golf club itself took over the stock, which had been owned by a few individual members prior to then, and electrified the line. A single-truck street car was acquired from the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company to begin the new service, and later a double-truck job was bought new from McGuire-Cummings car plant at Paris, Illinois.

The entire line was on private right-of-way, with only one grade crossing. Power was purchased from the Public Service Company: To keep costs down, power was only fed into the line while trip was in progress and the substation was shut down during layover times.

Single cash fares were 25t, with round trip and stations

Single cash fares were a rather high rate for the stations

10-round rickets were sold and Middothian.

Period. caso, Englewood and Middothian.

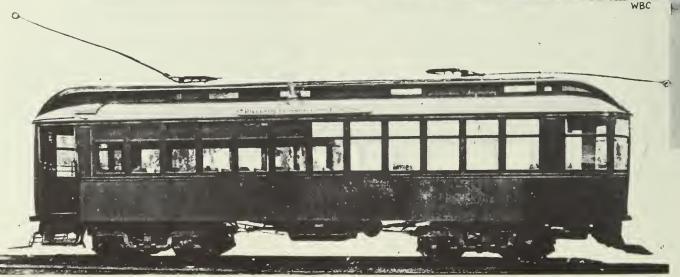
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CHICAGO & WEST TOWNS RAILWAY:

The earliest local rail transportation in the western suburbs of Chicago was given by steam dummy railroads built in the 1880s. In 1896 the passenger operations of these lines were taken over by the Suburban Railroad.

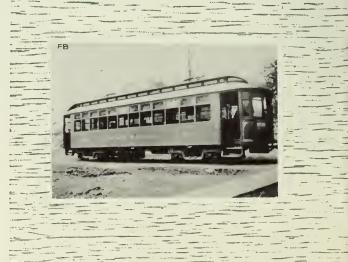
The Cicero & Proviso Street Railway was incorporated in 1889 and ran its first electric cars on February 12, 1891. Expansion of the two properties with much financial and corporate activity ended on July 15, 1913 when the lines were acquired by the Chicago & West Towns Railway Company.

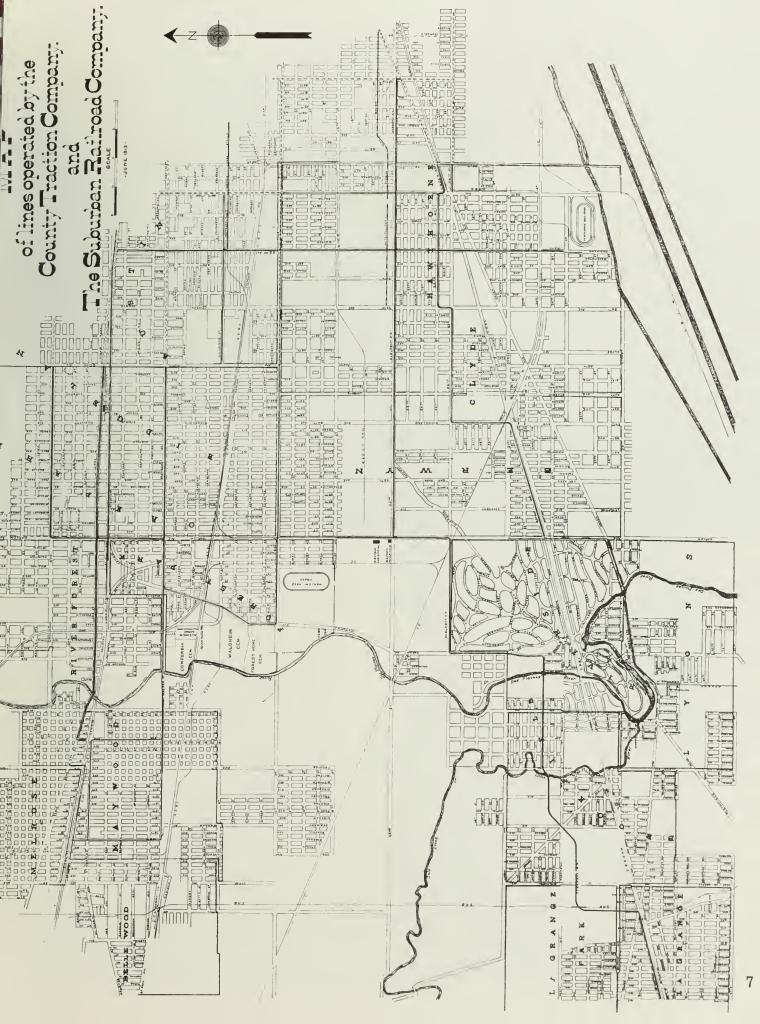
Modernization followed bringing a fleet of 100% McGuire-Cummings-built street cars to the system. With the advent of motor buses in 1922, no further rail extensions of any importance were made.

In 1936 a disastrous fire destroyed much car equipment at the Lake Street barn, marking the beginning of the decline of rail operation. In 1940 the Chicago Avenue line was converted to bus, cutting the rail system into two parts linked only by a roundabout route over Chicago Surface Lines.

After the war the remaining lines were rapidly converted to bus, with the last cars running on the LaGrange line April 10, 1948.

An excellent comprehensive bulletin describing this system has been published by the Electric Railway Historical Society.







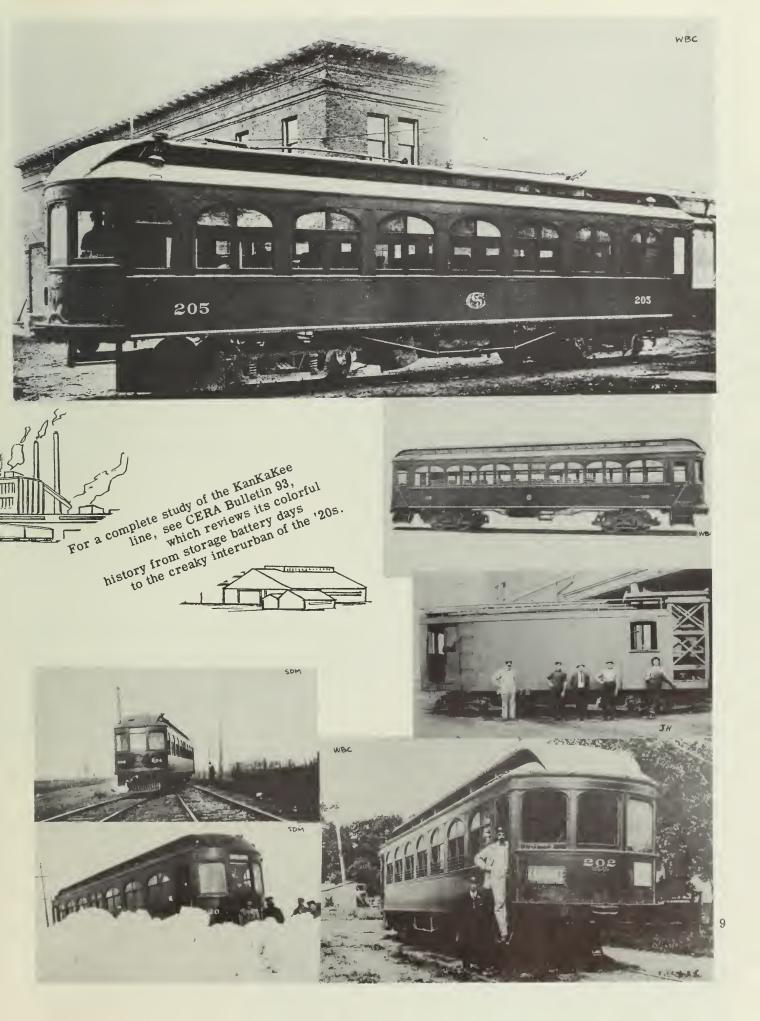
CHICAGO & INTERURBAN TRACTION

Chicago & Interurban Traction Company, "The KanKaKee Line", was probably Chicago's least needed interurban line, and one whose history is an almost constant succession of failures, losses and receiverships. The line was an early victim of bus, truck and railroad competition and bowed out less than 20 years after completion of its line into Kankakee.

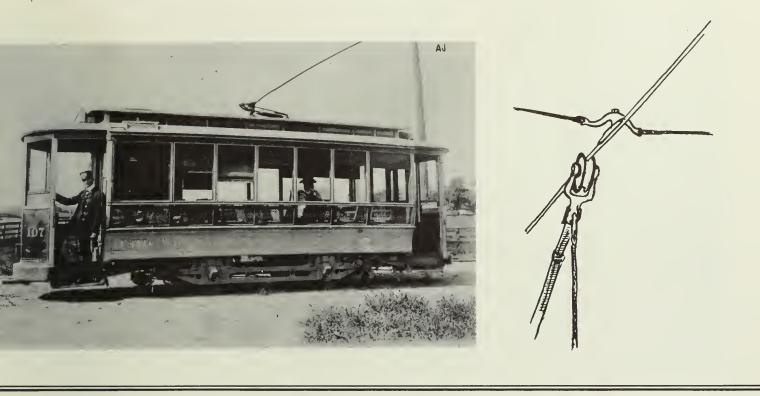
Earliest predecessor was the Englewood & Chicago Street Railway, a storage battery operation between 63rd Street and Mt. Greenwood cemetery in Morgan Park. By 1897 its operation extended into Blue Island. In that year the road was sold underforeclosure to the Chicago Electric Traction Company and by 1899 it had been extended into Harvey, where a second battery charging station was built (the first was at 88th & Vincennes) to give the cars the energy needed to make the return trip. By 1900 the company was ready to give up the storage battery idea and undertook electrification. Althothis was completed by July, 1901, it cost another receivership.

Foreclosure sale in 1907 transferred the property to the Chicago & Southern Traction Company, which was planned to connect Chicago with Kankakee and Lafayette. Construction of extensions went ahead and the first regularly scheduled car reached Kankakee from 79th & Halsted terminal on November 5, 1907. Entrance in Kankakee was over trackage rights on the North Kankakee Electric Light & Railway Co. By 1910 there was another substantial deficit accumulated and receivership came again in October, 1911.

Early in 1912 Chicago & Interurban Traction Company took over the lines south of the Chicago limits, while the lines in town became part of the Chicago City Railway. The basic problems were not licked, however, and another receivership came. This time, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, a principal creditor, brought a staff of competent transportation engineers in to make what they could from the deteriorated property, but their efforts came to nought and the line was abandoned April 23, 1927.







CHICAGO & JOLIET ELECTRIC RAILWAY

The Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway had its beginnings in the Joliet Street Railway, a horse-car operation which came into being in 1885. The three original lines were: Cass Street to the Cemetery, Collins Street to the Penitentiary, and a west side route crossing the DesPlaines River and extending to the top of the Jefferson Street hill. A car barn was provided on Second Avenue.

In 1892, the company electrified its lines and added routes to Lockport, Rockdale, Hickory Street, Boulevard Heights, Brooklyn, South Chicago Street, Orphan's Home and Country Club, Ingalls Park and Second Avenue.

Around the turn of the century the property passed into the control of the American Railways Company, a group of Philadelphia capitalists who were building electric railways thruout the country. The new group appointed Frederick E. Fisher manager and commenced building an interurban route from Lockport north to Chicago. For construction purposes, two companies were organized: Chicago & Joliet Rapid Transit Company to build in Will County and Chicago & Desplaines Valley Electric Railway to build and operate in Cook County.

The line to the city limits of Chicago was placed in service on September 25, 1901, althouthe line between Joliet and Lemont, 13 miles, had been in service then almost a year. A terminal was established at Cicero and Archer Avenues, where connection was made with the Chicago City Railways Archer Avenue line. Thru service was often considered, and is said to have been attempted in the very early days, but a permanent arrangement for a "one-seat" ride never came into being.

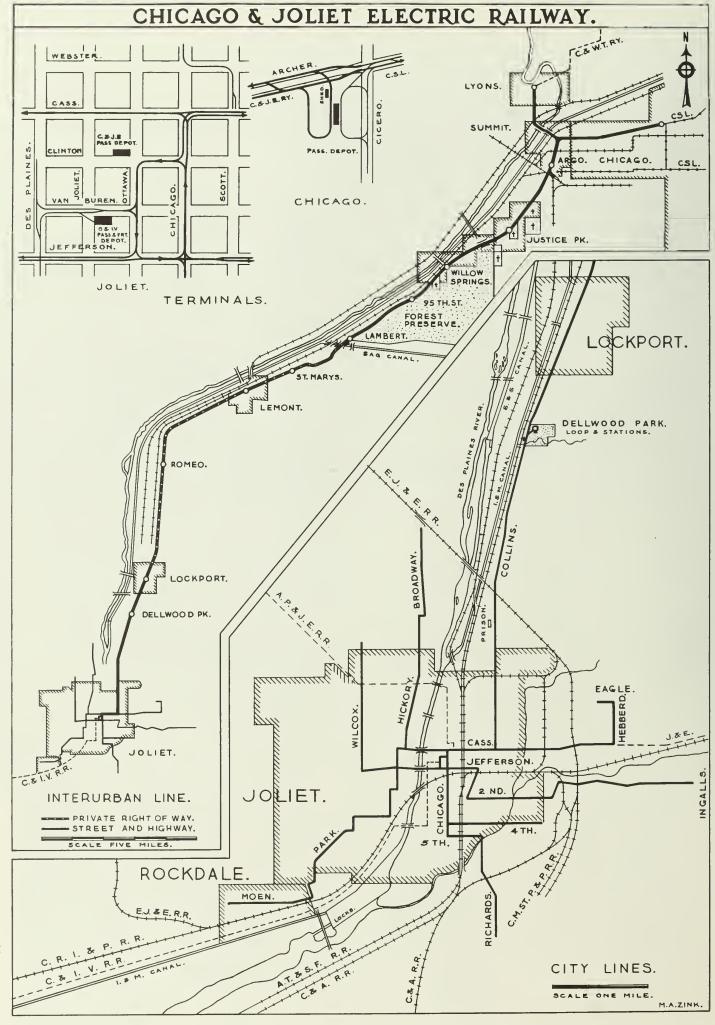
A branch was built from Summit to Lyons, thus making a connection to the Chicago Railways system thru the Ogden Avenue line of the Suburban Railroad, later the Chicago & West Towns Railway. Enough double track was installed on the main line by 1904 to permit a practical half-hour service.

To promote business, the company constructed Dellwood Park four miles north of Joliet, with all the usual amusement park attractions plus a Chautauqua.

In 1915 the control of the property passed to the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which operated a scattered system of power and traction companies, including the Mattoon Charleston, Eldorado-Harrisburg and Jonesboro-Anna lines. Riding remained heavy until the advent of the motor car and the network of hard roads.

The company's car designs had always been progressive, for a small outfit. In 1911 C&J was one of the first interurban companies to buy cars with the plain arch roof instead of the usual monitor, thus gaining a simplicity in construction and an economy in maintenance. Some of the original monitor-roof interurbans were rebuilt with arch roofs, to match the two multiple-unit cars of the 1911 order.

Falling traffic and rising costs in the mid-20s brought forward modernization plans and a fleet of new cars. For city service there were new one-man cars, double-ended; for interurban service there were four new double-enders and six new single-enders, all one-man. In 1928 there were two notable experimental cars in an early attempt to make a radical break from the conventional style of street car--- a sort of pre-PCC development. One was a single-trucker and the other a double-trucker; both were single-end cars with deluxe interior accommodations.









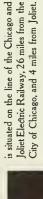
Two heavy arch-roof interurbans were equipped for train operation.

The arch-window lightweights were transferred to Joliet by its Central Illinois Public Service management when the Mattoon-Charleston interurban folded; still later they wound up at Jamestown, New York.
... Thru service over Illinois Valley lines to Starved Rock, indicated in the head-on view, was very short-lived.



Dellwood Park

SPOT OUTING DELIGHTFUL DAY'S FOR THE



SUMMER OUTINGS

The natural facilities at Dellwood for Summer Outings and Picnics are unexcelled, while the management has installed every known convenience for the comfort of visitors.

lighted in the evening. This building is On the picnic grounds is a large building with concrete floor, stationary tables and seats for hundreds, running water, and well furnished free to picnic parties.

I The water supply is drawn from an artesian well, coming 1,750 feet below

the surface.

I No party is too large or too small to enjoy Dellwood Park and to receive all the benefits that are extended to visitors.



DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS

transportation rates given of the Park and special

on application. A representative will personally call on committees in Chicago, if desired, regarding our facilities and fare rates. Address DELLWOOD PARK COMPANY LINOI 7 I -JOLIET

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE CHICAGO

CHICAGO-JOLIE

STARVED ROCK STATE PARK





ELECTRIC RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE; JUNE 1, 1915

Chicago, Summit, Argo, Mt. Forrest Willow Springs, Lambert (Sag), Lemont, Romeo, Lockport, Dellwood Park, Joliet.

TO REACH OUR DEPOT. TAKE CARS ON STATE STREET MARKED "ARCHER LIMITS"

CHICAGO & JOLIET ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

W. H. HEUN, MAIN OFFICE Supt. Transportation Clinton & Others 51s.
JOLIET. ILLINOIS

J. R. BLACKHALL. Gen. Manager

Time Table and General Information-(Over)

SPECIAL SERVICE

\$1.50 Round Trip fare for Parties of 50 or more. Parties Under 50 People, \$1.75 fare for Round Trip.

Rock State Park via Joliet, Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Ry.

From Chicago, Archer Avenue Limits, to Starved

SPECIAL RATES

served Joliet to Starved Rock and Return if arranged for in advance. The Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Ry. operate Chicago to Joliet and Return and Trail Cars will be Re-Two-Car Trains every Sunday leaving Joliet 8 a. m., 9:35 Parties of 50 or more will be given Special Service from a. m., (limited,) and 10 a. m.

14

Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway Company

SOUTH BOUND

		A. M.																	
Chichao (Archer & 48th Aves.) Lv. 630	s.) Lv.	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	4 30	2 30	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	12 10
Lyons	Lv.	8 28	7 28	8 28	9 28	10 28	11 28	12 28	1 28	2 28	3 28	4 28	82 9	8 28	7 28	8 28	9 28	10 28	
ummit		8 40	7 40	8 40	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	2 40	6 40	7 40	8 40	9 40	10 40	1218
	_	6 43	743	8 43	9 43	10 43	11 43	12 43	1 43	2 43	3 43	4 43	5 43	6 43	7 43	8 43	9 43	10 43	12 22
ub-Station	Ī	6 45	7 45	8 45 4	8 45	10 45	11 45	12 45	1 45	2 45	3 45	4 45	5 45	6 45	7 45	8 45	8 45	10 45	12 25
Bethania		8 48	7 48	8 48	8 48	10 48	11 48	12 48	1 48	2 48	3 48	4 48	5 48	6 48	7 48	8 48	9 48	10 48	12 28
ustice Park	'	6 50	7 50	8 50	9 60	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50	8 20	3 50	4 50	2 20	8 50	7 50	8 50	8 50	10 50	12 30
Forest		6 53	7 53	8 53	9 53	10 53	11 53	_	12 53 1 53 2 53	2 53	3 53	4 53	5 53	6 53	7 53	8 53	9 53	10 53	12 33
Willow Springs		6 55	7 55	8 55	8 55	10 55	11 55	_	12 55 1 55 2 55	2 55	3 55 4 55	4 55	5 55	6 55	7 55	8 55	9 55	10 55	12 35
ambert (Sag)		7 05	8 05	9 0 6	10 05	11 05	12 05	1 05	1 05 2 05	3 05	4 05	2 0 9	6 05	7 05	8 05	9 02	10 05	11 05	1238
Hastings		1 60 4	8 09	8 09	10 00	11 09	12 09	1 09 2 09	60 2	3 09	4 09	2 09 1	60 9	1 60 4	8 08	60 6	10 09	11 09	18 41
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Romeo		7 24	8 24	9 24	10 24	11 24	12 24	1 24	2 24	3 24	4 24	5 24	6 24	7 24	8 24	9 24	10 24	11 24	12 52
Lockport (9th St.)	_	7 33	8 33	9 33	10 33	11 33	12 33	1.33	2 33	3 33	4 33	5 33	6 33	7 33	8 33	8 33	10 33	11 33	3 0.5
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Penitentiary		7 43	6 43	9 43	10 43	11 43	12 43	1 43	1 43 2 43 3 43		4 43	6 43 1	8 43	7 43	8 43	9 43	10 43	11 43	1 10
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NORTH BOUND

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Dellwood Park	2	5 15 8	8 15 7	7 15 8	8 15	8 15	10 15	11 15	12 15	1 16	2 15	3 15	4 15	5 15	8 15	7 18	8 15	9 15	10 15
Lockport (9th St.)	2	5 18 8	8 18 7	7 18 8	8 18	9 18	10 18	11 18	12 18	1 18	2 18	3 18	4 18	5 18	6 18	7 18	8 18	9 18	10 18
Romeo	- 2	28 6	28 7	8 8	28	8 26	10 28	11 28	12 28	1 28	2 28	3 28	4 28	5 26	8 28	7 28	8 28	8 28	10 26
Lemont	- 5	35 6	6 35 7	35 8	8 35	8 35	10 35	11 35	12 35	1 35	2 35	3 35	4 35	5 35	6 35	7 35	8 35	8 35	10.35
Hastings	149	5 40 8	8 40 7	7 40 8	40	8 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 40	8 40	7 40	8 40	8 40	10 40
Lambert (Sag)	5	5 48 6	6 48 7	7 48 8	48	9 48	10 48	11 46	12 48	1 48	2 48	3 46	4 46	5 46	6 48	7 48	8 48	8 48	10 48
Willow Springs	5.5	55 6	6 55 7	55 8	55	9 55	10 55	11 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	3 25	4 55	5 55	6 55	7 55	8 55	8 55	10 55
Mt. Forest	5.5	57 6	6 57 7	8 29	57	9 57	10 57	11 57	12 57	1 57	2 67	3 57	4 57	5 57	8 57	7 57	8 57	8 57	10 67
Justice Park	9	00 7 0	8 00	6 00	9 00 1	10 00	11 00	12 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	00 9	7 00	8 00	00 6	10 00	11 00
Bethania	8 (03 7 0	63 8	03	9 03 1	10 03	11 03	12 03	1 03	2 03	3 03	4 03	5 03	6 03	7 03	8 03	8 03	10 03	11 08
Sub Station	9	07 7 (07 8 (07 9	9 07 1	10 01	11 07	12 07		2 07	2 07	4 07	5 07	6 07	7 07	8 07	8 07	10 01	11 07
Argo	609	7	8 60	60	9 09 10	10 00	11 09	12 08	1 09	2 09	3 09	4 00	60 9	60 9.	1 60 4	8 09	8 08	10 09	11 09
Suspmis	8 12	12 7 12	8	12	9 12 10	10 12	11 12	12 12		2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	
Lyons	Ar 6 25	25 7.25	-	8 25 9	9 25 10	10 85	11 25	12 25	1 25	2 2 5	3 25	4 25	5 25	625	7 25	8 25	8 25	10 25	11 25
Chicago	Ar. 6 22	12 7 22	-9-	8 22 9 22	-	10 22	11 22 4	12 92	1 22	2 9 9	3 99	4 99	4 99 5 99 6 99	8 99	7 22	8 22	9 9 9	1 10 22 1	11 22

Cars half houly Saundays, Sundays and Holidays, Additional service to Summit. Argo, Bethania. Resurrection and Willow Springs each hour from 77 m, 106 p.m. to accommodate these tree patrons.

**On Lyons division 3 Saundays and Sundays an additional p. m. trip is made, last car tearing Summit at 11.12 and Lyons at 11.28 p. m.

CHICAGO CONNECTIONS—With Chicago City Railway Cars at 48th and Archer and at Lyons

HOW TO REACH US

Joliet lines may be reached from various parts of Chicago as follows:

BUSINESS DISTRICT-Take "Archer Limits" car on State Street to City Limits, 48th and Archer Avenue, or take car south on Clark Street and transfer west on Archer

SOUTH SIDE—Take any car crossing Archer Avenue or 83rd Street and transfer west on either of these streets to City Limits, at 48th and Archer Avenue.

WEST AND NORTH SIDE—Take any line crossing Ogden Avenue and transfer to Lyons car west on Ogden Avenue, or transfer south on Kedzie Ave., Western Ave. or West on Archer and transfer thence to "Archer Limits' car west on Archer Avenue.

TICKET FARE RATE

Subject to change without notice

	BET	BETWEEN		Miles	One Way	Round Trip
Chicago	and	Bethania		6.7	10 cts.	18 cts.
Chicago	and	Willow Spri	Springs	9.5		28 **
Chicago	and	Lambert (S	Sag)	12.3	50	38 **
Chicago	and	Lemont		17.2	25 "	48 "
Chicago	and			20.7	30 "	58 **
Chicago	and	ب	-	24.4	35 "	,, 69
Chicago	and	Dellwood I	Park	25.	35 "	,, 69
Chicago	and			30.	40 "	75 "

Cash fare between various stations is 5 cents.

Places of Interest Reached by Our Line

DELLWOOD PARK

Located near Joliet. See next page for description.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY—Located at Joliet. Visiting hours: 9:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., and 4:00 p. m.

CANAL -Located at Lockport. Alight at Ninth Street.

HYDRO ELECTRIC PLANT-Located between Dell wood Park and Joliet. Alight at Bruce's landing.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PURCHASE TICKETS—Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. Round trip tickets are less than cash fare,

SPECIAL CARS—Special cars and funeral cars can be chartered at reasonable rates. Rates given on application to the Supt. Transportation, Joliet, Ill., who will gladly furnish any further information that may be desired.

LOST AND FOUND DEFARTMENT —Articles found in the Company's cars are taken to the Transportation Department, Joliet, Ill., where they may be claimed by the owners.

DISPUTES—In case of dispute with an agent or conductor, regarding fare, it is advisable to pay the fare requested and refer the matter to the Company, who will investigate and adjust any differences.

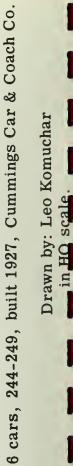
COMPLAINTS—Any complaint regarding car service or incivility on the part of employes should be made to the Company's office at Joliet, and proper attention will be given same.

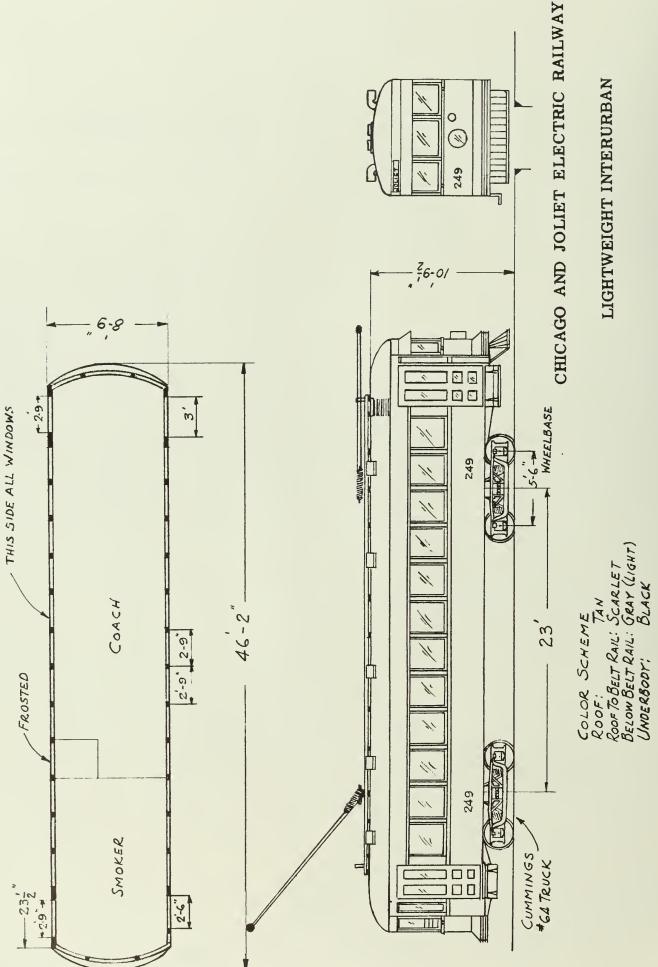
MAIN OFFICE Joliet, Ill. Telephones 271.

CHICAGO TERMINAL STATION—Archer and 48th Avenues. Telephone, Yards 2800.



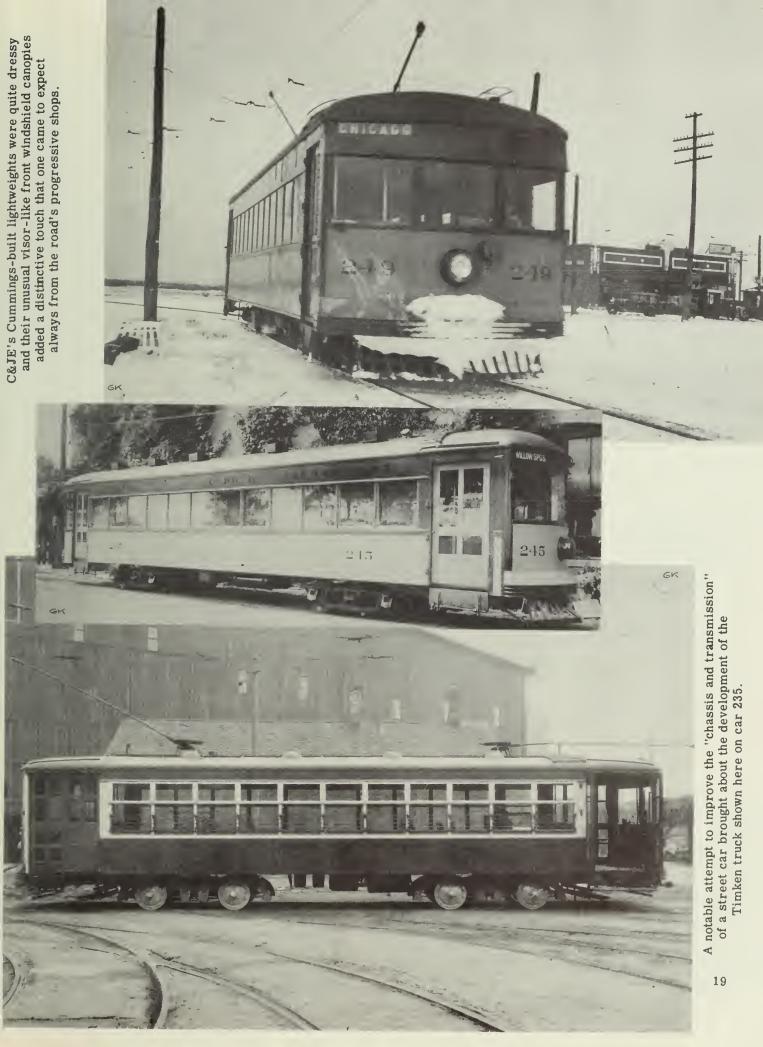


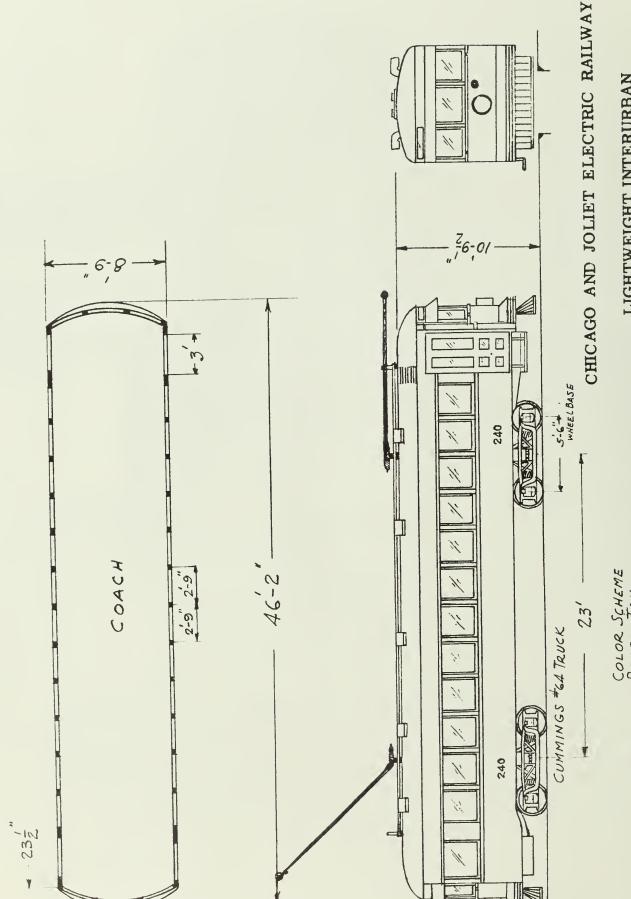




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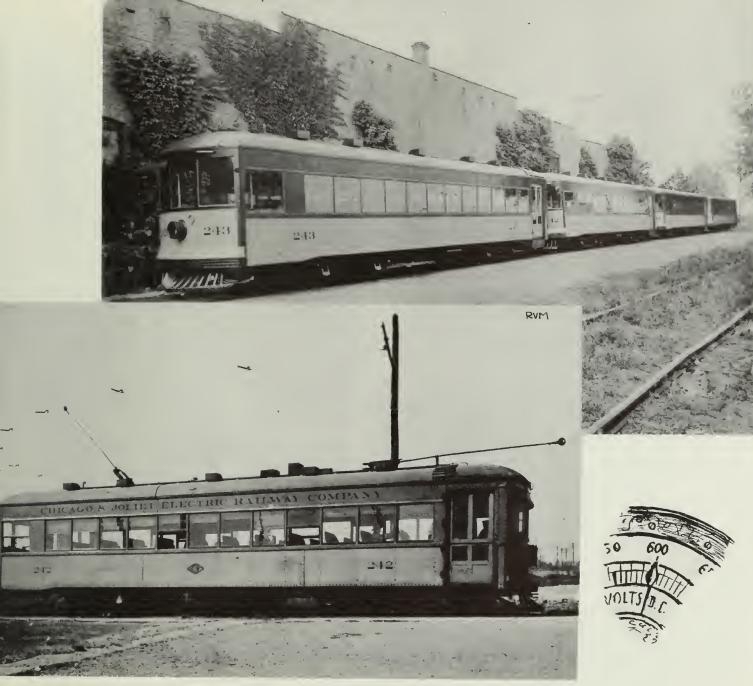


20

LIGHTWEIGHT INTERURBAN

4 cars, 240-243, built 1927, Cummings Car & Coach Co. COLOR SCHEME
ROOF: TAN
ROOFID BELT RAIL: SCARLET
BELOW BELT RAIL: GRAY (LIGHT)
: BLACK

Ł



From an order totalling only ten cars for interurban service, C&JE specified six single-enders and four double-enders, again revealing the attention to exact requirements, the particular care given to planning to meet its needs. At the top is a scene of the four double-enders, resplendent in the unusual scarlet-and-tan paint job, ready to leave the car builder's plant at Paris, Illinois. Just below that, car 242 turns the loop at Archer & Cicero, in the southwest corner of Chicago, and below, car 249 takes some layover time in the not-then-too-busy streets of Joliet.





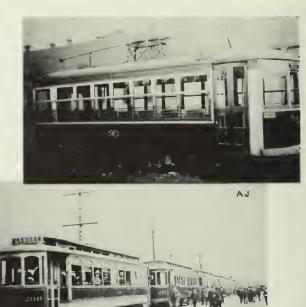
21

Thru service into Chicago began with the formation of the Chicago & Joliet Transportation Company to operate motor buses over a paralleling route on the west side of the DesPlaines River. Thrurail service was tried with the Chicago & Illinois Valley Railway to Starved Rock and other valley points.

The combined effects of the automobile and the depression proved too much for C&J in the early 30s and the system was gradually abandoned, beginning with the Argo-Lockport segment on November 16, 1933 and winding up with the conversion to bus of the Rockdale Lockport and Wilcox-Cass lines in August, 1934.

Two double-end light-weight cars (250-251), sent to Joliet in 1931 from the Mattoon-Charleston line, were sold to the Jamestown (N.Y.) Street Railway, but other than these all C&J equipment went directly to the scrap pile. The interurban routes were taken over by the Bluebird bus line and the city routes became Joliet City Lines.









22 GK

ANNA-JONESBORO LINE:

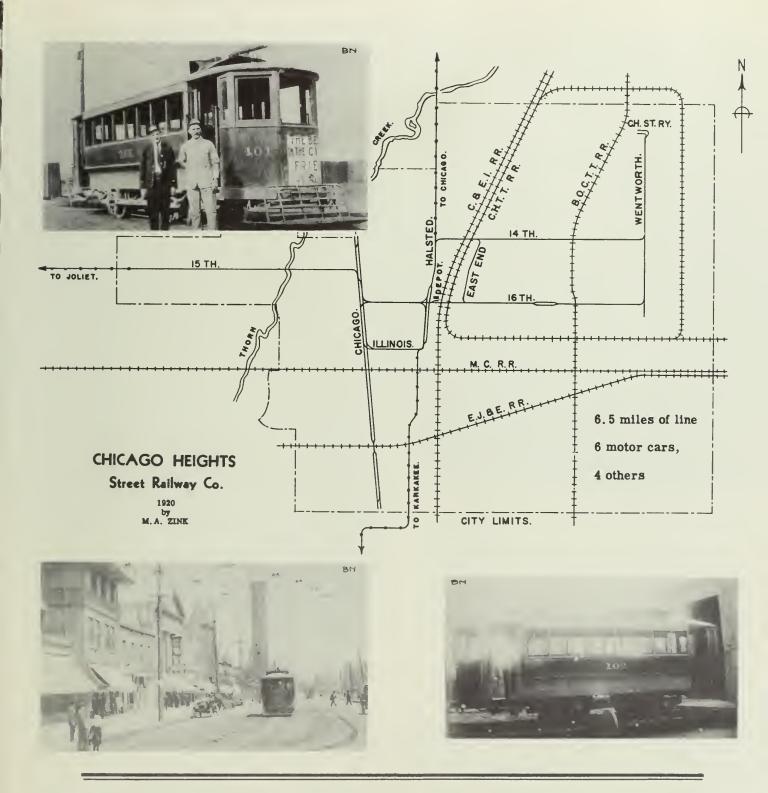
The line between Anna and Jonesboro was one of the state's smallest electric railways; it was hardly an interurban in the usual sense of the word, being only 3 miles in length, yet it did connect two separate communities.

The Fruit Growers Refrigerating & Power Co. was incorporated June 8, 1905 to provide electric power, ice and street railway service, and began operation in 1907. The property was part of the Central Illinois Public Service system, of which F. S. Peabody was a promoter and which became Insull-controlled in later years.

Its track extended from Jonesboro thru Anna to the State Mental Hospital on the outskirts of Anna. In addition to passenger service, it handled carload freight, principally coal to the hospital.

On July 29, 1929 the Central Illinois Public Service Company was authorized to replace street cars with bus service. A portion of the track was sold to a new company, the Anna-Jonesboro Railroad, for the purpose of continuing freight service to the hospital and the remainder of the line was junked.

See page 33 for map of Fruit Growers Refr. & Pwr. Co.





Experimental 3rd Rail
Electrification of
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
McCook, Illinois - Circa 1905

AURORA-JOLIET-CHICAGO HEIGHTS:

Ground was broken in the middle of June 1903 for the construction of a connecting link between Aurora and Joliet, bridging the gap between the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway and the Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway. The proposition was built and financed by the Fisher Construction Company, which had started many lines in Ohio, among them the Columbus Delaware & Marion, the Columbus London & Springfield, the Columbus Grove City & Southwestern and the Columbus Buckeye Lake & Newark. Fred E. Fisher gave up his duties as Manager of the Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway to devote full time to the idea.

The Joliet-Aurora line, incorporated in 1901 as the Joliet Plainfield & Aurora Railroad, was about 20 miles in length. It passed thru only one town of any size: Plainfield, altho the rural population along the route was relatively high.



The section between Joliet and Plainfield, 8 miles, was opened for service on December 7, 1903, while the completed line thru to Aurora began regular service October 22, 1904.

Of the 20 miles of owned track, 12 were on private right-of-way suitable for double-tracking which never became necessary and 8 miles were on the side of the highway by virtue of a 50-year franchise. City tracks accounted for 3 additional miles

Typical track construction was on 60-lb. rail, with 6''x8''x8'-0'' ties on 2 ft. centers and gravel ballast. Trolley wire was 000 grooved with bracket construction. Aluminum feeders equivalent to 400,000 cm copper were used, with one feeder running the full length of the line and an additional one stubbing out about 4 miles on each end. Power was purchased DC from the local railway companies at each terminal and there were no intermediate substations.

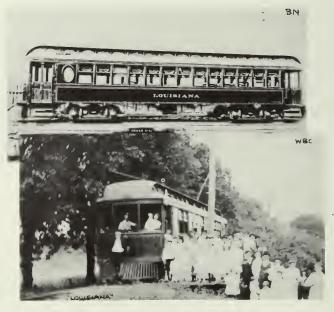
A telephone line for dispatching ran the length of the road with jack boxes at sidings and portable telephone sets on each car.

There were two grade crossings with steam railroads, with interlocking signals and derails arranged to be operated by the interurban conductor. Turnouts had spring switches and there were trolley contactor signals made by the United States Signal Company.

At the most important country stops there were waiting shelters with electric heat and lighting. At Plainfield the company shops were built, and close by (actually too close to get much town business) was the railway-operated Electric Park amusement center. Here too was the one long single truss thru bridge of the line, crossing the DuPage River.

Rolling stock consisted initially of six passenger motor cars and two passenger-baggage motor cars. The parlor car "Louisiana", displayed by the American Car Company at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, was added in 1905 to accommodate special party business. Service began on an hourly basis with the run taking 1:20 between terminals; later the time was reduced to 1:10.

In 1905 the Joliet & Southern Traction Company was incorporated to build a network of interurban railroads radiating from Joliet. It was, in turn, controlled by the high-sounding Chicago, Joliet & St. Louis Electric Railway, which also controlled the Bloomington, Pontiac & Joliet Electric Railway.



In January 1907, Joliet & Southern purchased the Joliet Plainfield & Aurora Railroad and in 1909 it actually constructed one of the planned extensions, that from Joliet to Chicago Heights. This line, built to the same standards as the Plainfield road, ran on the side of the road from Joliet to New Lenox and on private right-of-way from New Lenox to the edge of Chicago Heights. Here cars entered on 15th Street and connected with the Chicago Heights Street Railway. An extension to Hammond, Indiana, was planned but was never accomplished.

Rail was 60-lb. in section and there were US automatic trolley contactor signals for the entire 24 miles, with sidings averaging 2 miles apart. Trolley was 000 with a 400,000 cm feeder the entire distance.



R. A. MOORE, Gom. Mgr. JOLIET, ILL.	7.05 7.05 8.18 9.20 10.30 1.30	6 47am 7:38 8 47 9:47 11-47 1:17pm 2:47 4:19 5 47 7 30 9:20	7,00am 9,00 10:30 12:00n 1.30pm 3 00 4 30 15:50 6.00 8.06 9.30	330am 6:30am 6:25 7.25 8.8 9.33 11.01 12.33pm 2.01 3.33 5.50 5.33 6.33 8.35 10.00 11.300	10am 09 118 0.23 11 45 1.23pm 2.45 4.23 5.46 7.23 9.17 10.45
*Will run through for **** in addition to regular fare.	6 15 8 08 9 30 10:13	10.46	9.30	10 01	

1 Daily Except Sunday.

At Frankfort there was a carhouse and substation, but shopwork was done at Plainfield. A notable 145 ft. thru truss bridge spanned the Michigan Central Railroad and there was another sizable viaduct over the Illinois Central Railroad at its crossing with the M.C.R.R. in Matte-

While J.P.&A. cars had originally used trackage rights on the Wilcox city line of the Chicago & Joliet Electric Railway to reach downtown, the Joliet & Southern management secured a franchise and built an independent route on Granite, Ruby and Chicago streets, over which a local car was run in addition to the interurbans.

Eight new interurban cars were ordered, with bodies (but not control) suited for multiple car operation. Similar cars were bought for the adjoining Chicago Aurora & DeKalb Railroad, electrification of which was being carried out by "sympathetic interests".

In 1914 the burden of damage claims on traditionally poor receipts brought receivership which split the property into a section west of Joliet called the Aurora Plainfield & Joliet Railway, and a section eastward called the Joliet & Eastern Traction Company.

In the next few years a single-truck birney car was purchased for the city line in Joliet. Several of the original JP&A cars went thru a \$1200-percar general overhauling at Plainfield shops, from which they emerged with monitor roofs rebuilt to an arch form and with 12-gage sheet steel side sheathing. At least one of the J&S type cars received a similar treatment.

In 1923 the Illinois Central Railroad undertook a tremendous grade separation project and Joliet & Eastern would have had to raise its bridge or come up with some other means of crossing the Michigan Central at Matteson. With little prospect of traffic improvement it was inevitable that it should cease operation and be scrapped. One or two of its cars were sold to that Valhalla of interurbans, the Sand Springs Railway of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

AURORA, PLAINFIELD & JOLIET RAILROAD COMPANY No. 142

1923

PASS ACCOUNT

OVER ENTIRE SYSTEM

UNTIL DEC. 319T, 1923 UNLESS CTHERWISE ORDERED TO CONDITIONS ON BACK





Six Ways of Making a Glorious Loop Trip Oh, for the good old days





AURORA Subject to conditions of Contract.

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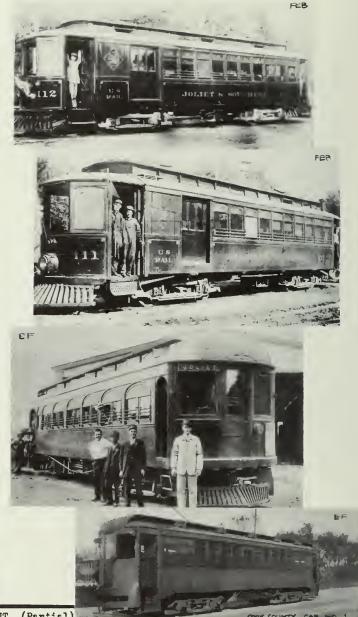


JOLIET

The Plainfield line, without the pressure of a major line change, managed to last a year longer, but its operation finally ended on September 1, 1924. The Joliet city line remained a few months longer and when it quit and Birney #101 was sold to Aurora, delivery had to be made via Chicago & Illinois Valley Railway to Morris, Fox & Illinois Union Railway to Yorkville. Then it was moved over the abandoned, but not yet dismantled Yorkville line of the Aurora Elgin & Fox River Electric Company. This was a variation of one of the unusual items of special business that the Joliet lines had earlier participated in, the movement of Cook County car #1, a private vehicle for the transportation of patients between hospitals in Chicago, Kankakee and Elgin. This car, equipped with trolley style small flanges and narrow wheel treads, was normally based at the Kedzie barn of the Chicago Surface Lines. It made trips between the various hospitals in Chicago and in the other cities mentioned over lines of the CSL, Chicago & Interurban Traction, Joliet & Southern Traction and Aurora Elgin & Fox River Electric Company. Track connections did not exist for direct movement between Chicago and Elgin via Chicago Aurora & Elgin Railway, even had its wheel contours been acceptable to that road.

Only one of the AP&J interurbans has been traced away from that line: a combo which became #18, the Lebanon-Crawfordsville shuttle of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company.





JOLIET & SOUTHERN TRACTION COMPANY -- ROSTER OF EQUIPMENT (Partial)

Series	Builder	Date built	Type of car	Length	Width	Seats	Motors	Control	Truck
3			Cab-on-flat work car						Single
1 0-1 3	America 1	3/1904	Interurban passenger	46	81_8"	52	4GE67	DE-K	Brill 27-E
1 4-1 5	A merica	12/1904	и и	46	81-81	52	4GE67	DE-K	Brill 27-E
16 - 17	American	8/1905	Int. Psgr-Baggage	46	81-8"	52	4GE67	DE-K	Brill 27E (note 1)
	American	8/1905	Interurban Passenger	46	81-8"	52	trail	none	double (note 2)
20	A merican	n	Box motor					DE-K	
22			Flat car						
50, 51	American		City passenger Abou	it 26			2		single
101	American		City pa ssenger				2	DE-K63	Birney, single truck
110-116	These we	re cars #10-	16 renumbered in 1909.						
117-121	American	1909	Interurban pagr-bagg	45	81-8"		4GE80	DE-K	Brill 27El½
Louisia	na "	1905	Interurban passenger p	erlor ch	mair car	exhibit	ced at St.	Louis Wor	rld's Fair;
			destroyed by fire at	Walker	siding.				AJ

Note 1; Car 17 destroyed in 1908 in a collision with an EJ&E engine.

Note 2; These cars were sold, before delivery to the Aurora Plainfield & Joliet line, to the Chicago Ottawa & Peoria Railway, and became their numbers 40-43.

Paint job before 1909 was red and cream; after 1909 all cars were changed to olive green.

SUNDAYS ONLY—Including Decoration Day, July 4th and Labor Day SUNDAYS ONLY—Including Decorat
STATE OF
Common C

AURORA-ELGIN VALLEY LINE:

The Aurora Elgin & Fox River Electric Company railway line extended in the Fox Valley parallel to this north-south river course, about 35 miles west of Chicago. It is a pleasant valley, dotted with a string of suburban towns and country estates. Its development led naturally to thoughts of interurbans and street railways.

In Aurora, street railway history began with the incorporation of the Aurora City Railway Company on July 1, 1882. Operation began in 1884 on $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of track with two mule cars. An extra team of mules was stationed on the Main Street hill to give additional lift on the up trip and additional drag on the down trip when they were hooked to the rear of the car to prevent it from banging into the legs of the lead team.



A franchise for electric cars was secured in 1890 and the company became the Aurora Street Railway on August 16, 1890. The first electric cars were operated in 1891, starting from a combined power house and car barn at Benton and Water Streets.

After the electrification, the system was expanded to a peak of six thru lines: Claim-South Lake, New York-Penn, Lincoln-Spruce, Fifth-High, River Street and Union-Downer.

In Elgin, Bruce Rogers had been operating horse cars on Grove and Douglas Streets from the Elgin Watch Factory to Plum Street. A franchise granted in 1899 to the Elgin City Railway Company permitted replacement with trolley cars. On July 4, 1890, the first electric car ran on Chicago Street. The Grove, Dundee, Douglas, lines were soon running from Fountain Square and later the Park Street line was added.





The interurban line from Elgin thru Dundee to Carpentersville was completed in the early 90s, and franchises were secured in 1896 to build a line south thru St. Charles to Geneva, with a forfeiture clause in case the line was not in operation by July 1. Bad weather and other contingencies almost prevented fulfillment of the obligation, but at 4:00 PM on June 30, 1896 the first car left Elgin on a shaky trip over the hastily completed track to St. Charles, with service to Geneva beginning about two weeks later.

In 1899 a line was built along the west bank of the Fox River north from Aurora to Lakewood Park, near Batavia. From this point, horse buses were operated to Geneva to connect with the cars there until the final link was completed.

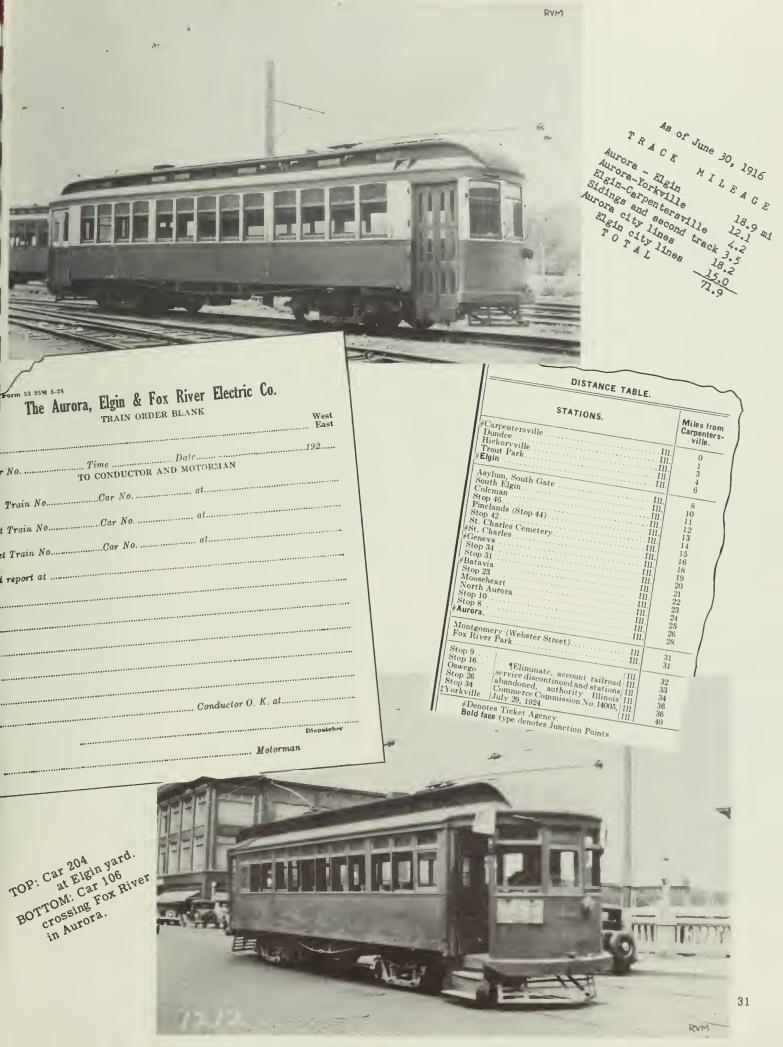
At the same time, Aurora capitalist H. H. Evans obtained a franchise to build a line south thru Montgomery to Yorkville in connection with his Fox & Illinois Union Railway project between the latter town and Morris. The line opened to Montgomery in 1900 and on into Yorkville in 1901. Shortly thereafter the property was taken into the Aurora-Elgin system and Evans concentrated on his F&IU scheme.

An interesting feature of the interurban line was its seven bridges over the Fox River, necessitating eight crossings on a thru trip from Carpentersville to Yorkville.

On March 11, 1899, the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway was incorporated, to build a third-rail system linking the Fox Valley with Chicago, by the Wolf-Mandelbaum syndicate, which by now controlled the Elgin Aurora & Southern, the Aurora & Geneva Railway and the Aurora and Elgin city railways. On June 1, 1901 these Fox Valley lines were consolidated into the Elgin Aurora & Southern Traction Company and on March 20, 1906 the EA&S was merged with the AE&CRy to form the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railroad.

In addition to its own routes, city entry was provided for the Chicago Aurora & DeKalb R.R., the Joliet & Southern Traction and the Elgin & Belvidere line.

Troubles set in after World War I and a receivership came on August 9, 1919 which led to reorganization completed on March 15, 1922, in which the Fox Valley lines were divorced from the third rail division to form the Aurora Elgin & Fox River Electric Company. Birney street cars came to the city operations and lightweight one man cars to the interurban.



The first abandonment occurred in the portion of the Yorkville line south of Montgomery, closed on September 1, 1924. The rails remained long enough to permit the movement of a birney car bought from the Aurora Plainfield & Joliet line to be transfered to Aurora over the roundabout route from Joliet thru Morris and Yorkville several months later.

The depression brought rough times to AE&FR and to top things off a tornado in 1933 severely damaged the Carpentersville branch, which never resumed service.

Buses replaced the Elgin street cars in mid-1934, and the interurban and Aurora cars on March 31, 1935. Trackage from Geneva to St. Charles, largely on Anderson Boulevard, remained in use by St. Charles branch trains of the Chicago Aurora & Elgin Railroad until November 1, 1937.

Freight operation on the AE&FR was confined to carload freight switching between an interchange with the Illinois Central Railroad at Coleman and the Elgin State Hospital at South Elgin. There was also a spur from this line to the Kerber Packing Company. After abandonment of the remaining services this remained with two cabon-flat-car locomotives, numbers 23 and 49, and power was obtained from the CA&E at Clintonville. About 1946 this service, by now operated by the successor National City Lines, was converted to diesel and operates thus today.

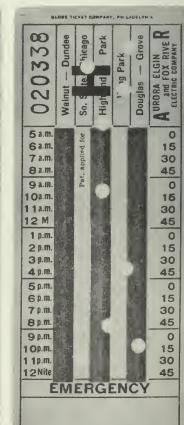
The lightweight passenger cars went to the Cleveland Interurban Railroad (now Shaker Heights Rapid Transit), from where two were subsequently sold to the Milwaukee Speedrail and four to the Columbia Heights & Southwestern, a projected shopping center attraction near Olmsted Falls, Ohio.

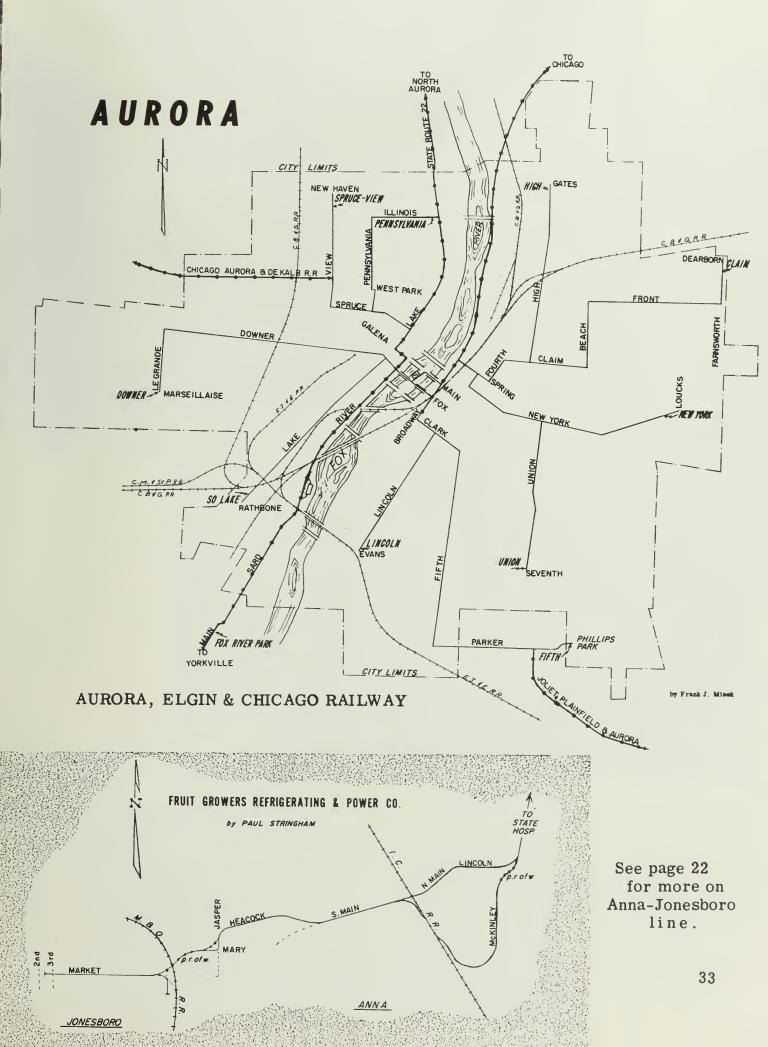




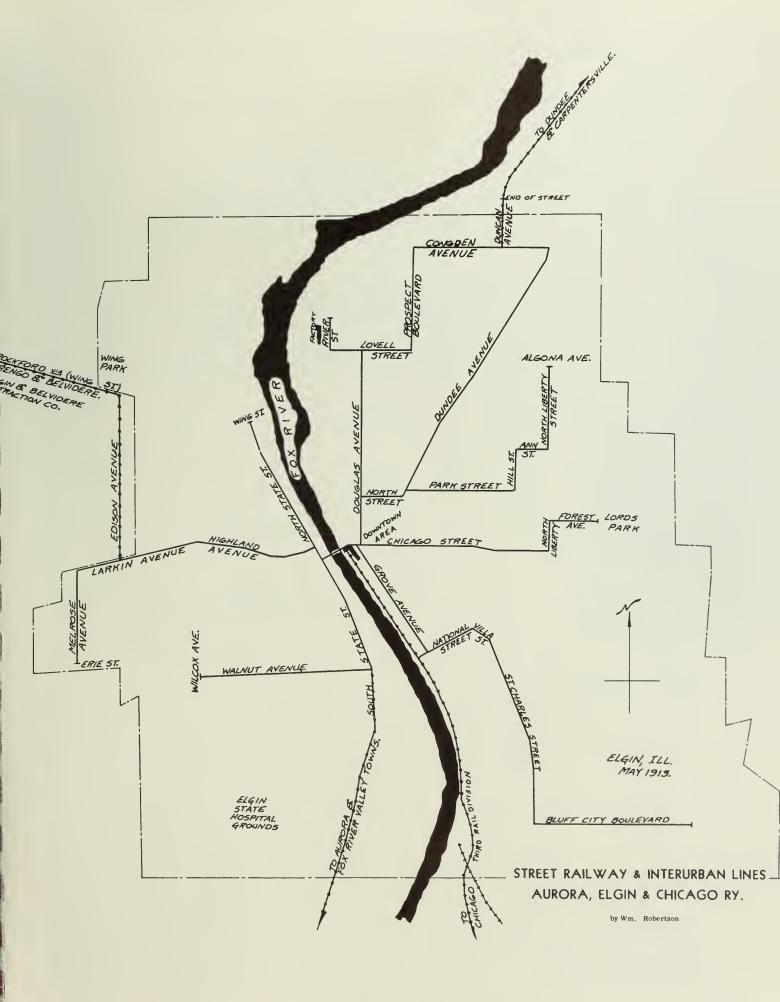


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AURORA, ELGIN & FOX RIVER ELECTRIC CO.

PUBLIC TIME TABLE—EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 25, 1932

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Daily Schedule-Aurora-Elgin Line (Central Standard Time)

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AURORA, ELGIN AND FOX RIVER ELECTRIC CO. DAILY SCHEDULE-Aurora City Line Care

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1933
Subject To Change Without Notice

15 minutes schedule from 6 00 a m to 8 00 a m and from 3 30 p m to 6 p m

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PIFTH ST. Lv. Main & Broadway at 08 23 38 53. PIFTH ST. Lv. End of Line at 04 19 34 49. HIGH ST. Lv. Main & Broadway at 04 19 34 49. HIGH ST. Lv. Rnd of Line at 13 28 43 58. CLAIM ST. Lv. Main & Broadway at 13 28 43 58.	or os 45 5 43-1
CT Lv. Main at Line at.	.5 51.
CLA1M ST. Lv. End of Lv. 18 27 42 57	15 50 50.11
HIGH ST	
BUSES	5 41
SO. Carre	.07 27 47 - K 63
A Broadway at 38 53	8 49
Lv. Main & Changer Bt	05 25 102 6 0
UNION ST Ly 7th a Spender 01 16 81 48	17 8/ 31-
UNION STLv. Main & Broadway at	ns 23 43
DOWNER FL LV. End 21 08 23 38 30-1	5.1
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NRW YORK St Broadway at 15 20 45	
Lv. Main & Dayette at 00 is	05 Z5 S
LINCOLN A L. Buclida Lata	14 84 59

AURORA, ELGIN AND FOX RIVER ELECTRIC CO. DAILY SCHEDULE-Aurora City Line Cars

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1932

	Subject To Change Without Notice MIN. AFTER BACH HOUR FIRST CAR LAST CAR
LINE	
*FIFTH ST	Lv. Fox & Broadway (Duily) at
	Lv. Eod of Line (Daily) at
*HIGH ST	Lv. Fox & Broadway (Daily) at
	Lv, End of Line (Daily) at
*CLAIM ST	-Ly. Fox & Broadway (Daily) at
*CLA1M ST	Lv, End of Line (Daily) at00, 15, 30, 45,\$ 45 a m_ 11 30 p n
SO, LAKE ST.	Lv. Fox & Broadway (Daily) at
SO. LAKE ST	Lv. End of Line (Daily) at
NEW YORK ST.	Ly. Fox & Broadway up to 6:05 p m at06, 21, 36, 515 36 a m11 19 p t
	Lv. Fox & Broadway after 6:05 p m at 19, 39, 59
NEW YORK ST	
NEW YORK ST	Lv. End of Line up to 3.52 p to attack and and attack and
NEW YORK ST	
NEW YORK ST.	
SPRUCE-VIEW	
SPRUCE-VIEW	
SPRUCE.VIEW	
SPRUCE-VIEW	LV. End of bide up to 3 33 p at statement
SPRUCE-VIEW SPRUCE-VIEW	
вота—І	ines Marked With * Indicate Cars Start One (1) Hour Later In A. M. on Sundays
	and Holidays.

(OVER)

BLODE TICKET COMPANY, PO

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5 a.m. 6 a.m. 7 a.m. 8 a.m.

9 a.m. 102.m. 1 12.m. 12 M 1 p.m. 2 p.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m. 7 p.m. 8 p.m. 9 p.m. 1 Op.m. 1 1 p.m. 12 Nite

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EMERGEN

AURORA ELGIN & FOX RIVER ELECTRIC COMPANY

ROSTER OF EQUIPMENT

	\$3170 2480 2170 3910	1250 1150 1700	3825 3825 3800 3115	2000 5630 These cars had smokers 4750 5700	1630 2230	7095 7095 Combination baggage-pagr. 7495 3015	5500 2000 3500 4500 1500 2400 600
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RV.	2-#68 2-#68 2-#68 2-#101b2	2-w68 2-w68 2-w68	89#-7 89M-7 89A-7 89A-7	4-W68 GE-K6 4-W68 K29 2-GE203L GE-K36 2-W307CBL W-K51	2-W68 2-W68	4-GE57 4-GE57 4-GE57 4-GE57	4-GE57 2- 4-W68 4-GE57 2-W68 2-W68 1-W68 K dump ca.
30, 1916 Valuation Report A E & C Ry.	Lord Baltimore Lord Baltimore Brill 21E Brill 21E	Peckham Brill 21	Brill 27F Brill 27F Brill 27F Brill 27	McGuire-C 10A Peckham Baldwin Max Tr St. Louis " "	Brill Max Trac Brill 27F	St. Louis 23A " " McGuire-C 104 Twin City R I	Single truck
ua tion	1811	883	36 38	9499	60	87 05	car
1916 Val	81-0* 81-0* 71-0* 81-1*	7:-6"	81-2# 81-2# 81-2# 71-10#	71-7# 81-23# 81-9#	81-0*	881-58 81-58 81-88 81-88	nuck flat
	291-0# 311-0# 281-0# 321-7#	331-0# 281-0# 261-0#	36'-0" 36'-10" 36'-10"	43:-10" 43:-10" 41:-2"	351-0"	45'-5" 46'-8" 47'-10" 44'-0"	single ta
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	St. Louis St. Louis Brill Wiles	Stephenson (5) Briggs	Brill Brill Brill St. Louis Rebuilt by	St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis	Brill St. Louis	OSED St. Louis St. Louis Niles McGuire-Cmgs Twin City RT	cars 43, 87,
040	2E98	(1) (1) (2) (2)	CARS (3) (2) (2) (1) (1)	2553	(7) (7) (7)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (4)	k 15000000
GENERAL TORON OF CE		9 SINGLE TRUCK OPEN CARS 131, 133, 137 135 117, 119, 123, 125, 127	22 DOUBLE TRUCK CLOSED CARS 148, 150, 170 (3) 156, 168 (2) 172 (Semi-convertible)(1) 152	184, 186, 188 190-196 even nos. 242-248 even nos. 234-240 even nos.	8 DOUBLE TRUCK OPEN CARS 111, 113, 115, 149 141, 143, 145, 147	12 DOUBLE TRUCK INTERURBAN CLOSED 100, 102 104, 106 200, 202 204, 206 204, 206 208, 210, 212, 214 (4) Tw	OTHER EQUIPMENT Express #1 Line #4 Work 23, 41 Sweeper K, L, P Sprinkler G Pile Driver)0 Also: 3-double truc

EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1923
OSCAR NELSON. CEIVER, DX RIVER DIVISION OSCAR NELSON.
AURORA, ELGIN & CHICK YORKVILLE NORTH BOUND AURORA SUNDAY ONLY 100 105 107 109 111 113 116 117 119 121 123 123 123
Straon AURORA
PM P
1.93 City Linnes 2.64 Montgomery Mill St. 9 8 3.21 Jefferson St. Switch
FOX RIVER PART. Oswee Switch 6.52 Osweed Station 6.17
Hawley Stuffs Valley Switch YORKVILLE
11.42.10.42 9.44 0.8-1 1.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.5
J. F. EGOLF, General Manager for Receiver.
EFFECTIVE APRIL 29, 1929
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12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13
13.14

CHICAGO HARVARD & GENEVA LAKE RY.

Built in 1899 to connect the Chicago & North Western Railway at Harvard, Illinois, with Walworth, Wisconsin, and the resort of Fontana Beach on beautiful Lake Geneva, the Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake Railway was busy with summer vacation traffic from Chicago to and from the lake. With the end of the summer season, however, the passenger business faded and it appeared that something else would have to be done to keep going.

Things got worse when the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway built a branch through Harvard in 1900, providing direct competing service to Chicago, but freight traffic came to the rescue. After establishing an interchange with the Milwaukee Road, cars were switched with revenue equal to the line haul from Harvard.

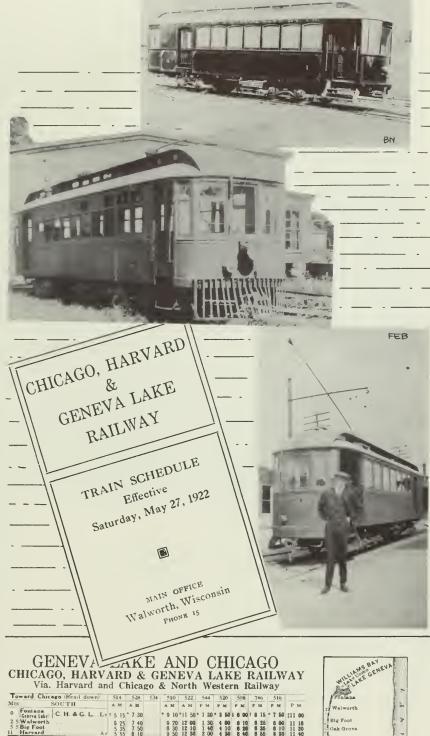
A steam railroad box car was converted into a freight motor by equipping it with a McGuire truck of a type designed for elevated railway service. Refrigerator cars were hauled from the Bowman Dairy plant at Bigfoot to the North Western Railway interchange for Chicago. All winter the line kept busy hauling ice cut from Lake Geneva to feed the big city's needs in those days before mechanical refrigeration. But the most important commodity was live stock from a private yard at Walworth. The line is said to have been so successful in its pursuit of freight traffic that the teaming of heavy loads along the paralleling roads practically ended and "the condition of the highway improved almost at once.'

But even at best receipts were meager and economy was the rule from the first and the staff was kept to a bare minimum. The winter force numbered eleven--one manager, two engineers, one fireman, one electrician, one helper, one trackman, two motormen, one passenger conductor and one freight conductor. Additional crews were hired during summers.

In 1911 the road came under control of the Marengo & Harvard Railway, which was to have linked with the Woodstock & Sycamore line to make a line through to DeKalb and Aurora. Although evidences of grading and a substation remain the project never materialized.

CH&GL service ended in April 1930 and the road was scrapped within two years.





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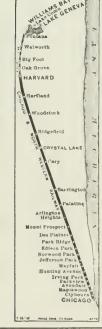
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Toward Geneva Lake (Read down		10 10	131			135 137	143	
Mis NORTH	A M	AM	AM	PM	PM	PMPM	PM	
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73.6 Walworth C. H. & G. L. L. 74 1 Fontana (Genera Lake)	r 7 10	8 50 9 00	10 40			5 48 5 M	7 46 18	E
*Daily thaily excen		don				- 4-111111		

*Daily 1Daily except Sunday. \$Sunday only.

1Saturday and Sunday only, and only when having passengers for Harvard or beyond.

Note: Geneva Lake station (Fontana) is at the south end of the Lake.

Automobiles and boats meet cars for City of Lake Geneva and Williams Bay and all points around the Lake.



FOX & ILLINOIS UNION RAILWAY:

The most unusual thing about this railway perhaps was its name, derived from its promoters' plan to unite the valleys of the Fox and Illinois rivers with an interurban railway. The only towns served were the terminals: Yorkville, on the Fox, and Morris, on the Illinois. The intervening run was entirely rural, with the simple cross-country run interrupted only by crossing from one side of the highway to the other at the substation midway.

Altho the terminal towns were small, junctions were made with other interurban lines at each. At Yorkville, F & IU cars met Aurora Elgin & Chicago Fox River Division cars and at Morris, the line intersected the Chicago & Illinois Valley Railroad.



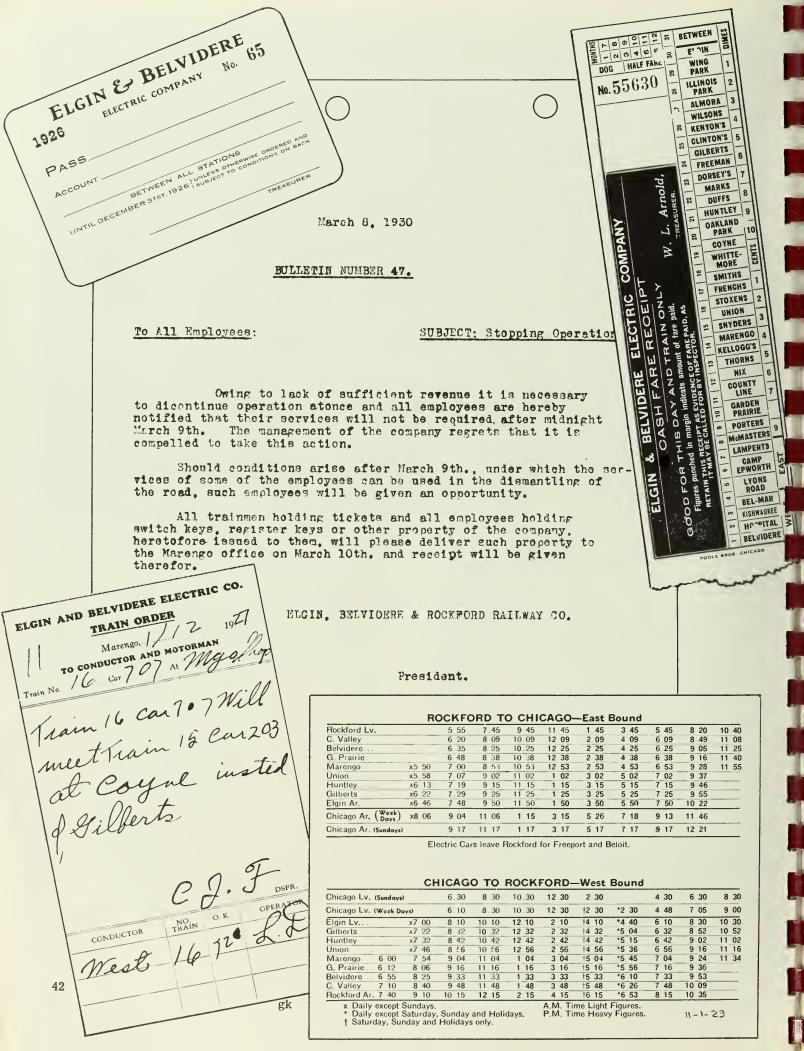
Passenger business was very light and it was seldom necessary to take advantage of the multiple unit control with which passenger cars 100 and 102 had been fitted. These two cars were built at McGuire-Cummings and were finished in brown with red roof and yellow trim and lettering. They were equipped with Westinghouse 306 motors and double-end HL control. There were no wyes and the baggage vestibule was operated on the south end of each car.

The abandonment wave took away passenger service on February 3, 1931 and would have ended all operations, but the farmers of the area cooperatively bought up the pike so that freight service on the five grain elevators would continue. Box motor 7 was equipped with a gasoline engine and the trolley wires were removed. Right-of-way for a transmission line was sold at a hand-some profit to the Public Service Company and freight operations although authorized to be discontinued on February 29, 1938 were continued on a hand-to-mouth basis until October 21, 1938.

The passenger cars remained on the property until 1933 when they were scrapped. The self-propelled box motor was sold to the Colorado & Southeastern Railroad.







ELGIN & BELVIDERE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Construction of an electric railway from Elgin through Marengo to Belvidere commenced in 1906. Popularly known as the "Dairy Route" in its early days, the design and construction was supervised by the noted traction engineer, Bion Joseph Arnold. About 30 years later he had the sad chore of dismantling the road, but still very much interested in new ideas, he converted the Marengo carbarn to a modern factory for the production of magnetic materials.



Right-of-way for the interurban which was to close the traction travel gap between Chicago and Rockford was acquired and steel was being laid by August 8, 1906. Track connections were made at Elgin with the Aurora Elgin & Chicago Railway and at Belvidere with the Rockford & Interurban Railway. All steam roads were underpassed, except in Elgin, where E&B ran on the city line's trackage. There was also street running in the towns of Union, Marengo and Belvidere.

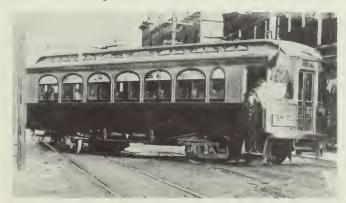
Construction was completed in the winter of 1906, with the first scheduled passenger car leaving Marengo for Elgin at 4:00 AM on February 2, 1907. In 1908 the schedule provided hourly local service, with two limiteds in each direction.





Through service with the Rockford lines was developed at an early date, with the black cars of the Rockford-Belvidere road a common sight in the territory of the green E&B cars. Some "Dairy Route" cars were equipped with third-rail shoes for running over the Aurora-Elgin, but there apparently was no regular through passenger car schedule.

Business was heavy at the start and on weekends there were many double-headed runs, with cars jammed to the doors. E&B's cars, though quite small, were equipped with multiple-unit control and automatic air brakes, so that two or three-car trains could be run at modest cost to deal with peak loads.

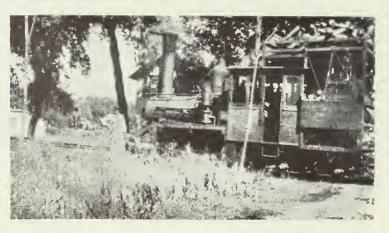












Elgin & Belvidere's rolling stock, tho small in capacity, was ample for its usual needs and could be multipled for train operation if necessary, altho this proved a mighty strain on its meager power supply. An interesting feature of the arrangement of the St. Louis-built cars was the motorman's cab and baggage compartment confined to the right hand side of the forward bulkhead, while the left-hand side was occupied by "railfan" seats with excellent forward observation. The motorman's cab door was an afterthought -see earlier photo of 204 on bottom of page 43, as was the removal of the baggage door on one car -- see rear car of train on page 45-- and it looks like 204 was the recipient of that variation, too.





After the first few years, E&B's existence became quite difficult. The population served was quite small and its dependence upon connecting lines for through traffic was apparent. Efforts to consolidate never bore fruit although operating agreements permitted through Rockford-Elgin cars until revenues got so low that division of costs became a matter of argument.

Cost trouble brought ingenuity into play, and E&B (at the time it was working as Elgin Belvidere & Rockford Railway) put the first automatic substation into service at Union at about the end of the first World War. Arnold also bought what was then a huge gasoline engine, surplus from the War, and set it up on the floor of the Marengo barn with a generator to permit the railway to discontinue the purchase of power from the Aurora-Elgin Batavia power house.

Passenger cars included the St. Louis-built 201-207 group and the Niles-built 208-209, the latter thought to have been acquired from the Youngstown & Ohio River Railway. Car 208 got a very unusual rebuilding job, with the motorman's cab being built into a tiny booth-like projection of the train door. One of the St. Louis cars was destroyed in an accident on the Chicago Aurora & DeKalb Railroad where it was on lease, and the debt was repaid with car 24 of that road.

One-man car operation came in 1927, when the Rockford lines bought seven light-weight maroon and cream cars from American Car Company. When the split of expenses became an issue, the use of through cars over E&B was ended, but it was obvious that the savings of one-man operation should not be discarded. E&B's old cars, by now painted orange and red, were fitted for this service at very little cost. The baggage end was then run to the rear, the motorman's controls were moved to the left side of the old rear end, and a tricky arrangement of rods and handles was installed to permit him to open and close the door and trap without leaving his seat. Since the cars had typical interurban walkover seats, no interior changes were needed. This type of car was the last used.

Operations dwindled away in 1928 and 1929. By that winter it was touch-and-go whether there would be enough receipts each week to meet the payroll. Trips were reduced one by one and finally, in March 1930, all service ended. Scrap values were so low at the time that only the trolley wires were removed promptly. Arnold decided to dismantle the road himself rather than contract the job to a scrap dealer. He decided to use steam power and, when he found that a pet 4-4-0 he had designed in the '90s for the Great Western Railway could not be obtained, he purchased two old Manhattan Elevated Railway Forneys for the job. It took about five years to pull up the line, after which the rolling stock remained at Marengo another couple of years, before it was finally junked.



Two motor freight and express cars, numbers 101 and 102, built by McGuire-Cummings, carried a substantial freight business for the ''Dairy Route.''

The road had few mishaps over the years, but there was considerable difficulty with snow and ice. One winter, almost the entire overhead structure between Huntley and Marengo was destroyed, necessitating the temporary use of an Illinois Central Railroad switcher to haul cars over the dead part of the line until wires could be restrung. Another bad incident occurred after operations had ended and the line was being dismantled. Of course there was no dispatching system at that time and the weeds had grown high, concealing the view ahead at curves. One day owner Arnold came down the line on a motored inspection car of the kind used by track section gangs and came around a curve headon into a steam-powered work train. Arnold, in his seventies at the time, narrowly escaped death, but lived to return to the Marengo barns where a railfan of the late '30s might interrupt his work on magnets for a few minutes of reminiscences of the old days.



Elgin & Belvidere Electric Co. SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE APRIL 30th, 1923.

WEST BOUND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

(Central Standard Time)

STATIONS	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	Р. М.
Sunday Leaving Time—Chicago		Except Sunday	7:20	9:30	11:30	1:30	3:20	5:20	7:30	9:00		
ChicagoLv.			7:20	9:30	11:30	1:30	3:48	4:55	7:35	9:00		
ElginAr.			8:56	10:53	12:53	2:53	4:57	6:20	8:55	10:15		
ElginLv.		7:00	9:00	11:00	1:00	3:00	5:00	7:00	9:00	10:15		
Gilberts		7:22	9:22	11:22	1:22	3:22	5:22	7:22	9:22	10:35		
Huntley		7:33	9:33	11:33	1:33	3:33	5:33	7:33	9:33	10:45		
Union		7:48	9:48	11:48	1:48	3:48	5:48	7:48	9:48	11:00		
Marengo	6:00	7:57	9:57	11:57	1:57	3:57	5:57	7:57	. 9:57	11:10		
Garden Prairie	6:12	8:10	10:10	12:10	2:10	4:10	6:10	8:10	10:10	 		
BelvidereAr.	6:25	8:24	10:24	12:24	2:24	4:24	6:24	8:24	10:24			
BelvidereLv.	6:50	8:25	10:25	12:25	2:25	4:25	6:25	8:25	10:25			
ROCKFORD	7:30	9:05	11:05	1:05	3:05	5:05	7:05	9:05	11:05			

EAST BOUND

STATIONS	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	Р. М.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Rockford	Except Sunday	6:00	7:40	9:40	11:40	1:40	3:40	5:40	7:40	9:40		
BelvidereAr.		6:35	8:20	10:20	12:20	2:20	4:20	6:20	8:20	10:20		
BelvidereLv.		6:35	8:25	10:25	12:25	2:25	4:25	6:25	8:25	10:25		
Garden Prairie		6:48	8:39	10:39	12:39	2:39	4:39	6:39	8:39	10:39		
Marengo	5:50	7:00	8:52	10:52	12:52	2:52	4:52	6:52	8:52	10:52		
Union	5:58	7:07	9:00	11:00	1:00	3:00	5:00	7:00	9:00			
Huntley	6:13	7:19	9:14	11:14	1:14	3:14	5:14	7:14	9:14			
Gilberts	6:22	7:26	9:22	11:22	1:22	3:22	5:22	7:22	9:22			
ElginAr.	6:46	7:48	9:48	11:48	1:48	3:48	5:48	7:48	9:48			i
Elgin Lv.	7:02	8:02	10:02	12:02	2:02	4:02	6:08	8:05	10:35			
CHICAGO	8:07	9:10	11:20	1:20	3:20	5:25	7:30	9:30	12:03			
Sunday leaving time—Elgin		8:00	10:00	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00			
Sunday arriving time—Chicago		9:22	11:23	1:23	3:23	5:33	7:33	9:33	11:30			

Trains Run Through Between Elgin and Rockford Without Change of Cars.

Woodstock Interurban Auto Bus meets Elgin & Belvidere Cars at Marengo daily leaving for Woodstock at 8:52 A. M. and 3:57 P. M. Leaves Woodstock for Marengo at 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Special Auto Trips on request at reasonable rates. For information phone H. H. Bosshard, 235W or 17, Woodstock, Illinois.

ELGIN-BELVIDERE ELECTRIC COMPANY

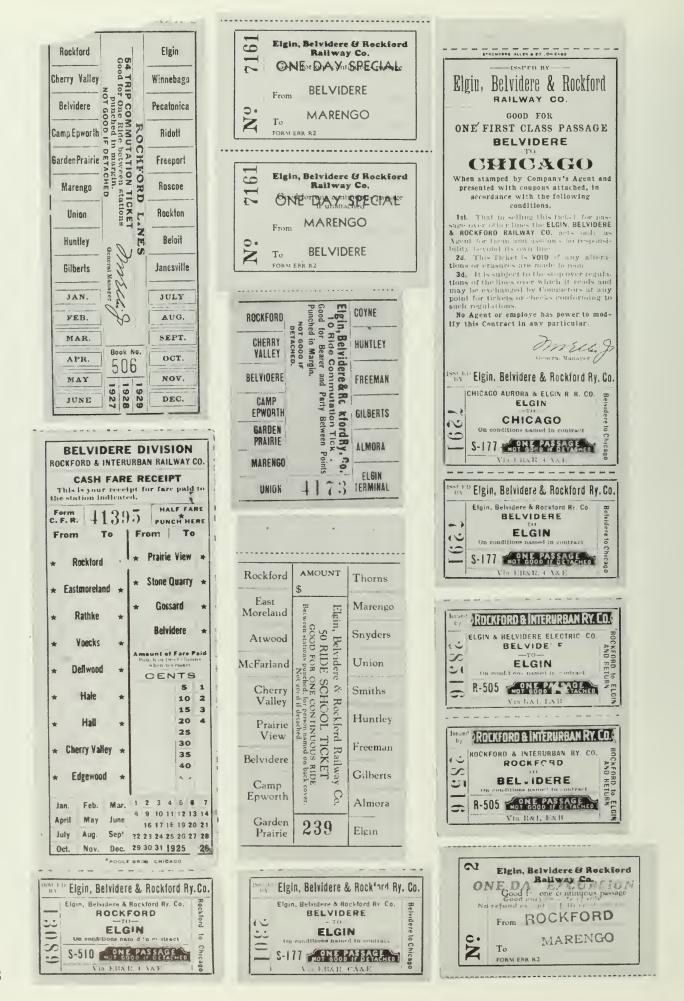
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STATIONS	MILES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	PM.	AM.	PM.	PM.	PM	PM	AM	יא.ק	PM.	STATIONS
BELVIDERE	00		6.00	7.00	8.10	910	11.10	1.10	310	4.10	510	6.10	8.00	10.00	1150		12.00	8.55	BELVIDERE
WESTPIT	2.0		6.06	7.06	8.16	9.17	11.17	1.17	3.7	4.17	5.16	6.17	8.07	10.07	11.56		12.08	9.02	WEST PIT
CAMP E PWORTH	4.0		610	7.10	8.20	922	11.22	1.22	322	4.22	520	6.22	811	10.11	18.00		12.13	905	CAMP EPWORTH
GARDEN PRAIRIE	6.1		6.14	7.14	0.45	9.5%	11.28	1.20	328	4.28	5. 36	628	8.15	10.15	1204		12. 29	908	GARDEN PRAIRIE
THORNS SIDING	9.0		619	7.20	8.30	9.34	11.34	1.34	334	4.34	5.30	6.35	8/9	10.19	12.09		12.33	913	THORNS SIDING
MARENGO SHOPS	11.7		6.23	7.25	a35	9.38	11.38	1.38	3.38	4.38	535	639	8.23	1020	12.13	7.15	12.39	9./8	MARENGO SHOPS
MARENGO	12.2	5.50	GE5	7.28	8.37	9 1/2	11 \$2	1. 3%	3 3/2	4.5%	5.37	6.42	828	10.28	12.15	7.20	12.42	9.20	MARENGO
SCHNEIDERS SID'A	14.9	554	6.30	7.34	8.41	9.47	11.47	1.47	3.47	4.47	5.41	6.47	832	1032	_	727		925	SCHNEIDERS SID'G
UNION	15.9	557	634	7.37	0.44	9.5Z	11.52	1.52	3.52	4.52	5.44	652	8.36	1036		7.30		928	UNION
SMITH SIDING	188	6.02	6.39	7.43	849	9. \$\$	11.5%	1. 55	3 54	4.3%	5.49	6.58	841	10.41		7.38		933	SMITH SIDING
COYNE	217	6.07	6.45	7.48	853	10.01	12.04	2.04	404	5.04	5.53	703	8 46	10.46		235		938	COYNE
HUNTLEY	233	610	6.48	7.51	8.55	10.05	1207	207	4.07	5.07	5.55	705	849	10.49		7.58		9.40	HUNTLEY
HUNTLEY SIDING	23,4	6//	649	7.52	8.56	10.84	12.08	208	4.08	5.08	556	- 24	8.50	1050		7.59		941	HUNTLEY SIDING
MARKS SIDING	270	6/5	6.53	7.56	859	10.12	12.13	213	4.13	513	5.59	7.13	8.54	10.54		805			MARKS SIDING
EVANS PIT	27.9	6.19	6.55	2.59	9.02	10.15	1215	215	4.15	5.15	6.02	7.15	8.57	1057		8.09		25 9 44	EVANS PIT
GILBERTS	28.3	620	65.	800	9.04	10.18	IR.18	218	410	5.18	6.04	7.18	8.58	10.58		813		955	
ALMORA	33/	64	7.06	8.08	9.11	10.28	12.20	2.28	1. 28	5.28	6.11	7.28	9.06	11.06		6.43		10.05	ALMORA
WING PARK	3.45	6.33	7./4	8.15	9.15	1033	1233	2.33	4.33	5.33	6.15	233	9.14	11.14		8.33		10.10	WING PARK
LARKIN-EDISONAVE	353	6.36	7.18	8.18	9.18	10.36	1236	2.36	4.36	5.36	6.18	7.36	9.18	1118		8.35		1015	LARKIN-EDISON AVE
HAMILTON AVE	354	639	5 7.20	8.20	920	10.37	12.37	2.37	4.3	5. 40	620	7 40	920	11.20					HAMILTON AVE.
WEST SIDE Jer.	36.3	6,42	7.24	824	924	1042	12.42	2.42	4.42	5.42	6.24	742	924	11.24					WEST SIDE JOT
ELGIN	36.4	644	7.25	825	9.25	10,44	1244	244	4.44	544	525	7.44	925	1125					ELGIN

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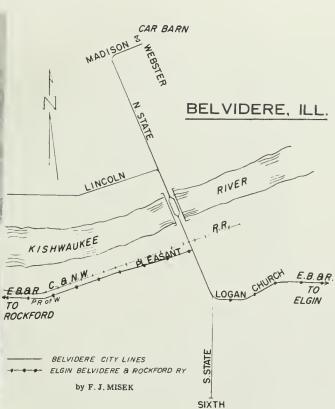
						12	CLA	155								240	CLAS	5	
TRAIN NOS.		1	3	5	7	9	11	/3	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	51		53	TRAIN NOS.
STATIONS	MILES	A.M.	A.M.	AM	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	PM.	P.M.	P.M.	PM.	PM	5m	₽M.	PM.	A.M.		A.M.	STATIONS
ELGIN	00		6.12	7.12	8.12	9.35	11.12	1.12	3.12	4.12	5.35	6.35	7.35	9.30	11.30				ELGIN
WEST SIDE JOT.	0.1		6.14	7.14	8.14	9.36	144	1.14	3.14	414	5.36	636	736	9.3/	11.31				WEST SIDE Jer.
HAMILTON AVE	1.0		620	7.20	6 8 20	9.40	1120	1.20	3.20	4.20	5.40	6.40	7.40	9.35	11.35				HAMILTON AVE
LARKIN-EDISON AVE.	1.1		622	7.22	8.22	9.12	11.22	1.22	3.22	4.22	54.	6.41	7.42	9.37	11.37	920	[230	LARKIN-EDISONAVE
WING PARK	1.88		625	7.24	8.25	9.45	11.25	1.25	3.25	4.25	5.43	644	2.44	9.40	11.40	9.23		2.33	WING PARK
ALMORA	33		6.29	727	50 8.28	948	11.28	128	3,28	4.20	5.46	648	7.47	9.43	11.43	9.26		238	ALMORA
GILBERTS	8.1		6.38	236	8.37	9.57	11.37	1.37	3.3.7	4.37	554	657	7.55	9.52	11.52	9.35		2.50	GILBERTS
EVANS PIT	8.7		639	2.37	8.39	9.58	11.39	1.39	339	4.39	555	659	7.56	953	11.53	937		252	EVANS PIT
MARKS SIDING	9.4		642	7.40	6.41	10.01	11.41	1.41	3.41	4.41	5 43	7.02	7.59	9.57	11.57	9.40		254	MARKS SIDING
HUNTLEY SIDING	13.0		6. 44	2.44	6.48	1007	11.48	1.48	3.48	4.46	606	7.07	8.03	10.01	12.01	944		259	HUNTLEY SIDING
HUNTLEY	13.1		650	7.45	8.49	10.08	11.49	14.9	3.49	4.4.9	6.07	708	804	1002	1202	945		3.00	HUNTLEY
COYNE	14.7		652	7. 5%	0.53	10.10	11.53	1.53	353	4.53	6.10	7.10	8.06	10.05	12 as	9.47		3.03	COYNE
SMITH SIDING	17.6		6.58	7.57	859	10.15	11.59	1.59	359	4.50	6.15	7.15	8.11	10.10	12.10	9 34		ZOS	SMITH SIDING
UNION	20.5		7.03	6.03	904	10.20	12.04	2.04	4.04	5.03	6.20	7.20	8/6	10.15	12.15	10.05		3.15	UNION
SCHNEIDERS SIDG	21.5		7.06	806	9.08	10.23	12.08	2.08	4.08	507	624	7.24	8.19	10.19	1219	10.09	0	3.18	SCHNEIDERS SID'G
MARENGO	24.2	6 20	2.12	0.1Z	9/7	1028	12 13	2. 4	4.4	5.4	629	7.29	8.24	1024	12,24	10 \$0		325	MARENGO
MARENGO SHOPS	24.7	6. § §	7.19	8.14	9.16	1030	12.16	2.16	4.16	5.14	6.30	7.30	8.25	10.25		10.24		3.27	MARENGO SHOPS
THORNS SIDING	274	630	7 %	8.19	9.21	1035	12.21	2.21	421	519	6.35	735	8.30	1031		1029		3.34	THORNS SIDING
GARDEN PRAIRIE	30.3	6.35	228	8.26	10 9.28	10,40	52 12.28	2.28	4.28	5.26	640	7.40	8.35	10.36		10 32		3.40	GARDEN PRAIRIE
CAMP EPWORTH	32.4	6.40	233	6.32	9.30	10.44	1233	233	4.35	5.52	6.44	244	8.39	10.40		10.47		3.45	CAMP EPWORTH
WEST PIT	34.4	6.44	237	837	937	1048	1237	2.37	4.37	5.57	6.40	7.48	8.42	1043		1052		3.50	WEST PIT
BELVIDERE	36.4	6.50	7.45	6.45	945	1055	1245	2.45	4.45	5.45	6.55	7.55	848	1050	1.	11.00		4.00	BELVIDERE

Meeting points shown by figures between heavy lines. Trains to be met shown by small tigures. When the Arriving and Leaving time of a train is shown at a meeting point that train will take siding WARUSSELL, SUPT.











It is unbelievable enough
that a town so small
as Belvidere, Illinois
should have a street
railway at all, much less
that it would be able
to survive from 1895 to
June 30, 1915.





The Rockford shops were considered a model of modern practice when built.



Light Jackson & Sharp, Barney & Smith and St. Louis-built interurbans were Rockford & Interurban's main coach stock initially.



Above: Belvidere station
Right: Freeport terminal
Below right: Wartime use of
superannuated ex-New York El
steam coaches.









THE ROCKFORD LINES:

One of the most interesting small systems in Illinois was that centering at Rockford and a detailed research is being organized into a thoro bulletin soon to be published by the Electric Railway Historical Society. Since this work will effectively cover this property the Rockford section of B-99 is confined largely to photos and timetable material. We are glad to recommend the ERHS bulletin in advance of its publication.

Horse cars began operation in Rockford in 1881 and were replaced by electric cars in 1889.

The Rockford & Belvidere Electric Railway Company was incorporated January 23, 1899 and placed its 15 miles of line in operation on May 1, 1902.

A close operating arrangement was set up for thru service between Elgin and Rockford in conjunction with the Elgin & Belvidere line.

The Rockford & Freeport Electric Railway was incorporated April 8,1901 and in 1904 completed its 28 miles of line.

On September 16, 1902 the Belvidere line was consolidated with the Rockford Railway Light & Power Company to form the Rockford & Interurban Railway. The Freeport line was acquired in August 31, 1904 and the Janesville line on April 1, 1906.

The interurban lines were abandoned during 1930 and 1931. Under the name Rockford Public Service Company city operations by street car continued until July 4, 1936.







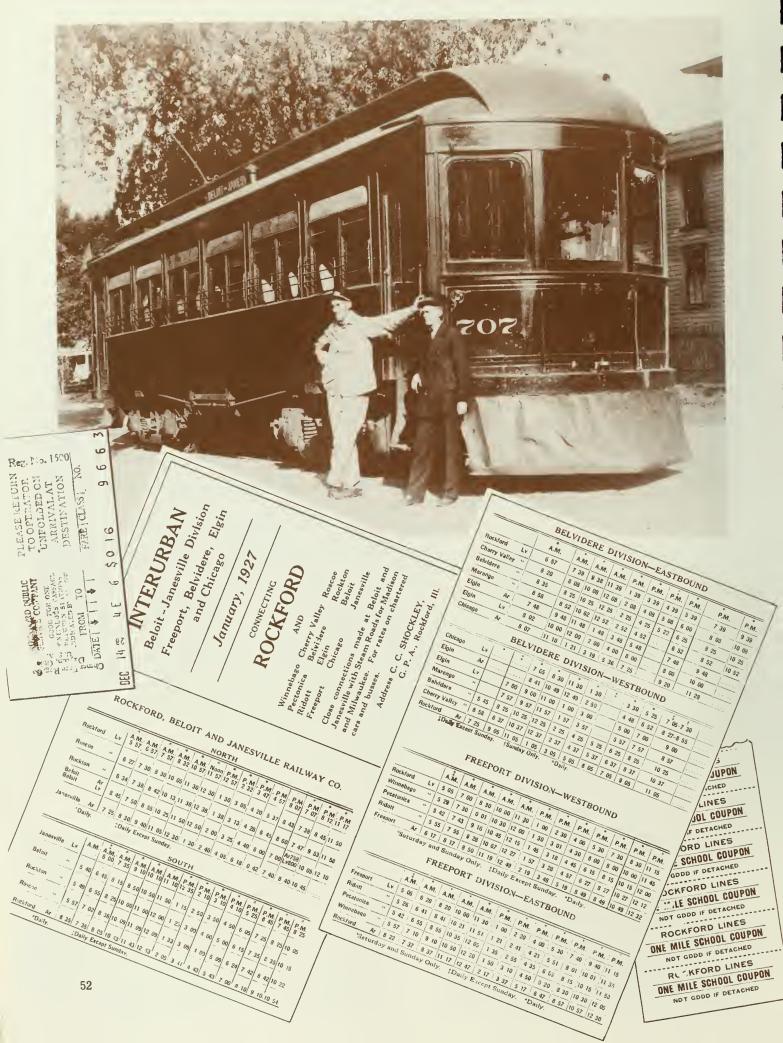




Let this be a lesson to us: never, never, try to board a speeding trolley car; especially not an open bench car flying 'round a sharp curve.

At top are three rather poor views of the second batch of Rockford interurbans -- those built by Niles -- as they appeared when new.













The Niles-built group of interurbans emerged from a prewar (#1) rebuilding longer and handsomer than built.



Rockford & Interurban Railway Company **SCHEDULE OF TRAINS**

Effective Sunday, August 24, 1919

ROCKFORD TO FREEPORT

		A. M	A M	A	M	A. H	A. M	P M	P.M.	P. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M	P. M	P. M.	P. M.	1		
	٧.	5 15	7 00	8	30	10 00	11 30	1 00	2 30	4 00	5 30	6 05	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30		 	
WINNEBAGO	"	5 35	7 30	9	00	10 30	12 00	1 30	3 00	4 30	6 00	6 32	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00		 	
PECATONICA																12 15		 	
KIDUTT	**	6 03	8 00	9	30	11 00	12 30	2 00	3 30	5 00	6 30	Te .	5 00	9 30	11 00	12 30		 	
FREEPORT A	۱r.	6 25	-8 20	9	50	11 20	12 50	2 20	3 50	5 20	6 50	100	8 20	9 50	11 20	12 50		 	

Sunday Schedule-First car West to Freeport leaves Rockford 7:00 a.m.

FREEPORT TO ROCKFORD

		АМ	A M.	АМ	A.M.	P.M.	P M.	P. M.	P. III.	P. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. st.	P.M.			
FREEPORT	Lv.	5 15	6 30	8 30	10 00	11 30	1 00	2 30	4 00	5 30		7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30 .	 	 	
RIDOTT		5 35	6 50	8 50	10 20	11 50	1 20	2 50	4 20	5 50		7 20	8 50	10 20	11 50	 	 	
PECATONICA		5 50	7 05	9 05	10 35	12 05	1 35	3 05	4 35	6 05	6 55	7 35	9 05	10 35	12 05 .	 	 	
WINNEBAGO	**	6 05	7 19	9 20	10 50	12 20	1 50	3 20	4 50	6 20	7 10	7 50	9 20	10 50	12 20	 	 	
ROCKFORD	Aε.	6 35	7 45	9 50	11 20	12 50	2 20	3 50	5 20	6 50	7 35	5 20	9 50	11 20	12 50 .	 	 	

Sunday Schedule-First car leaves Freeport East 6:30 a.m.

ROCKFORD TO JANESVILLE

		A M	A M	AM	AM	АМ	A M.	A. M.	PM	PM	P.M. [P.M.	PM	P. M.	PM	Ры Гр.м.	P.M. P.M.	P.M.
ROCKFORD	Lv.		5 40	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	1 00	2 00 3 0	0 4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00 8 00	9 00, 10 00	11 15
ROSCOE	4.5															9 36 10 36	
ROCKTON	++															9 45 10 45	
BELOIT																10 00 11 00	
JANESVILLE	Ar.	6 32	7 20	8 45	9 45	10 45	11 45	12 45	1 45	2 45	3 45 4 4	5 5 45	6 45	7 45	8 45 9 45	10 45 11 45	

Sunday Schedule - First car leaves Rockford North to Beloit and Janesville 7:00 a.m. First car leaves Beloit to Janesville 6:00 a.m.

JANESVILLE TO ROCKFORD

	AM	AM	A M.	A M.	АМ	A M.	A M.	A.M.	PM.	P. M.	P.M.	P M	P. M	P.M.	P. M	P.M.	P. M.	PM.	P.M.
JANESVILLE Lv.		5 50	6 40	7 55	8 55	9 55	10 55	11 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	3 55	4 55	5 55	8 55	7 55	9 15	10 15	11 05
BELOIT "	5 40	8 35	7 43	8 43	9 43	10 43	11 43	12 43	1 43	2 43	3 43	4 43	5 43	6 43	7 43	8 43	10 00	11 00	11 45
ROCKTON "	5 50	6 46	7 55	8 55	9 55	10 55	11 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	3 55	4 55	5 55	8 55	7 55	8 55	10 13	11 13	
ROSCOE "									2 05										
ROCKFORD Ar.	6 35	7 35	8 40	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 40	6 40	7 40	8 40	9 40	10.55	11 55	

Sunday Schedule-First car leaves Janesville South 6:40 a.m. First car leaves Beloit South 6:35 a.m.

ROCKFORD TO BELVIDERE

	A.M.	A.M.	A. M.	АМ	A M	АМ	А. М.	A.M.	P. M.	P.M.	P M.	Р. М.	Р. М	P.M.	P. M.		
ROCKFORD Lv.	5 15	6 00	7 30	8 50	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	3 40	4 40	5 45	6 55	7 45	9 20	11 15	 	
Cherry Valley "																	
BELVIDERE Ar.	5 55	6 40	8 10	9 30	11 22	12 23	1 23	2 23	4 23	5 23	6 25	7 35	8 28	10 00	12 00	 	

Sunday Schedule-First car leaves East to Belvidere 6:00 a.m.

BELVIDERE TO ROCKFORD

	А М.	A M.	A. M	A M.	A M	A.M.	Р М.	P.M.	PM.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.	P.M.	P M.	P. M.		L	
BELVIDERE Lv.	5 55	6 40	8 10	9 30	11 25	12 30	1 30	2 30	4 30	5 30	6 30	7 35	8 30	10 00	12 00	 		
	6 08	6 55	8 24	9 45	11 38	12 43	1 43	2 43	4 43	5 43	8 43	7 48	8 43	10 13	12 13	 		
ROCKFORD Ar.	6 40	7 25	8 50	10 15	12 05	1 10	2 10	3 10	5 10	6 10	7 10	8 15	9 10	10 40	12 40	 	*******	

Sunday Schedule-First car to Rockford 6:00 a.m.

Oddity of

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Rockford

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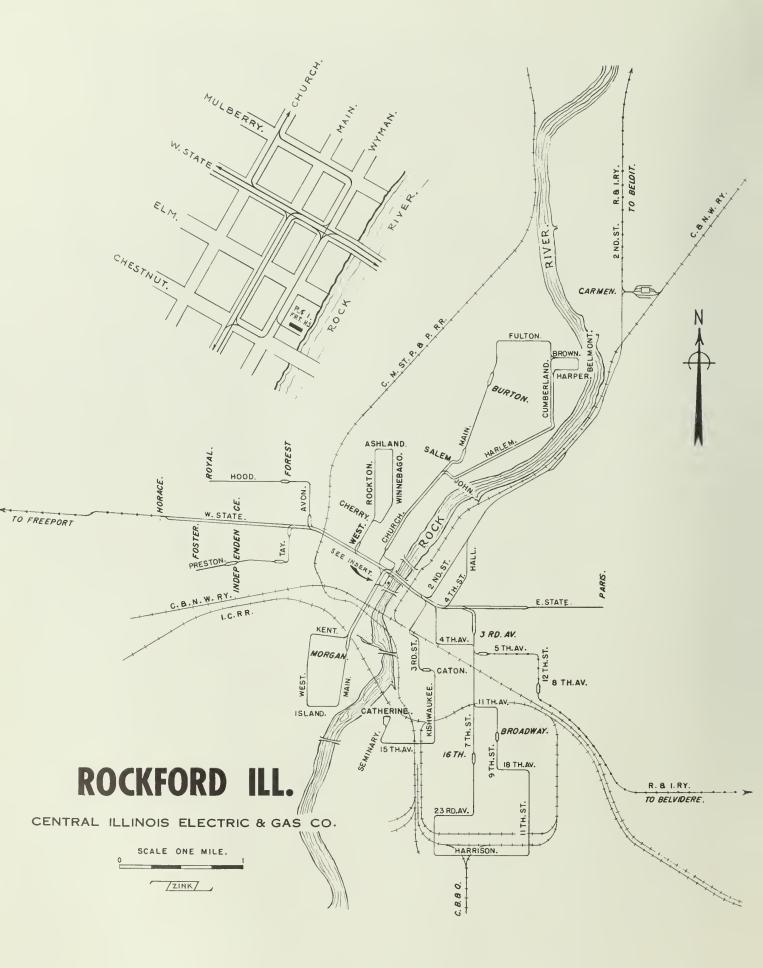
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shops.







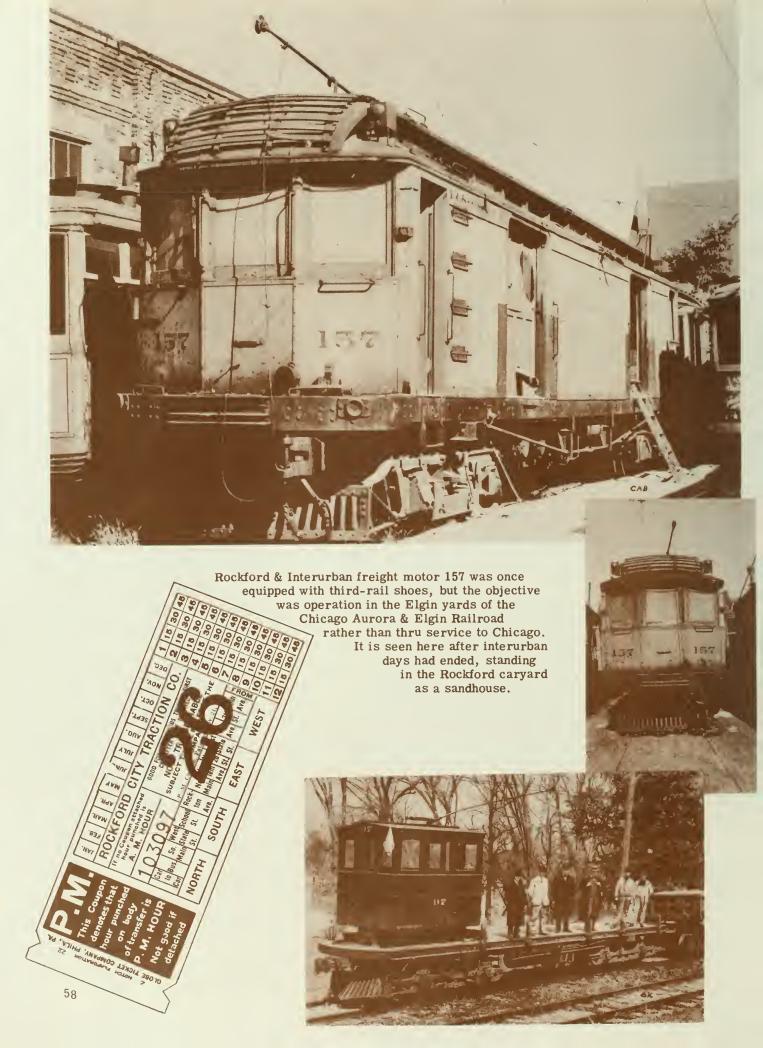






The final Rockford interurban fleet consisted of seven one-man light weight cars built by American Car Company. They were distinctive for the unusually deep windows all around and for their interior indirect lighting and flat, bus-like rear ends. Only car 300 was double-ended. They wound up on the Oklahoma Railway lines.







The Freeport Railway & Light Co. was incorporated on August 20, 1910 as a consolidation of the Freeport Railway Light & Power Co. and Freeport Railway & Light Co. A municipal franchise was granted in 1903 for 20 years and in 1907 for 30 years.

Cars of the Rockford & Interurban Railway entered Freeport over its tracks under a 50-year traffic agreement.

In 1917 the company, which also did a general lighting and power business, became the Illinois Northern Utilties Co., and operated under this name until abandonment came in 1933.



CHICAGO AURORA & DEKALB RAILROAD:

The Chicago Aurora & DeKalb Railroad was incorporated July 20, 1909 to acquire by foreclosure the Aurora DeKalb & Rockford Electric Traction and electrify this 25-mile line. The tiny single-truck gasoline motor cars were replaced by handsome interurban cars operating from the new 600-volt DC trolley. An extension of 31 miles to Rockford was under consideration.

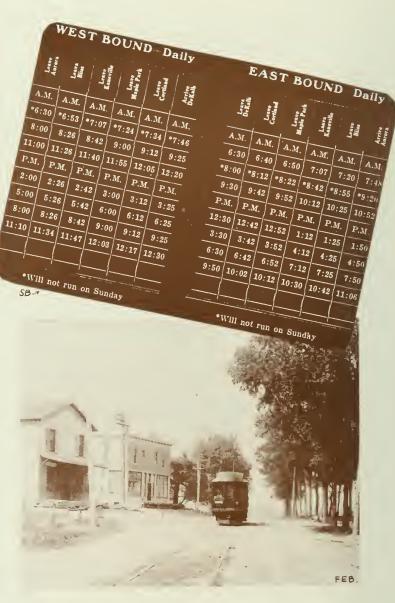
Electrification did not prove to be the hoped-for stimulus to traffic and bankruptcy came in 1922, followed by abandonment with the last car leaving both terminals at 11:15 PM on January 31, 1923. The line remained intact for several months while efforts were made to resume service, but the junk bid proved the best.

The line had 3 passenger cars and 2 box motors, all built by American Car Company to the design developed for the Joliet & Southern lines. Car 205 of the Elgin & Belvidere interurban, borrowed to handle some forgotten traffic problem, was badly damaged in an accident and car 24 of the DeKalb line was sent to the E&B later in settlement of the bill. There its shell could be seen as late as 1932, while most other traces of the CA & DK were long since gone.



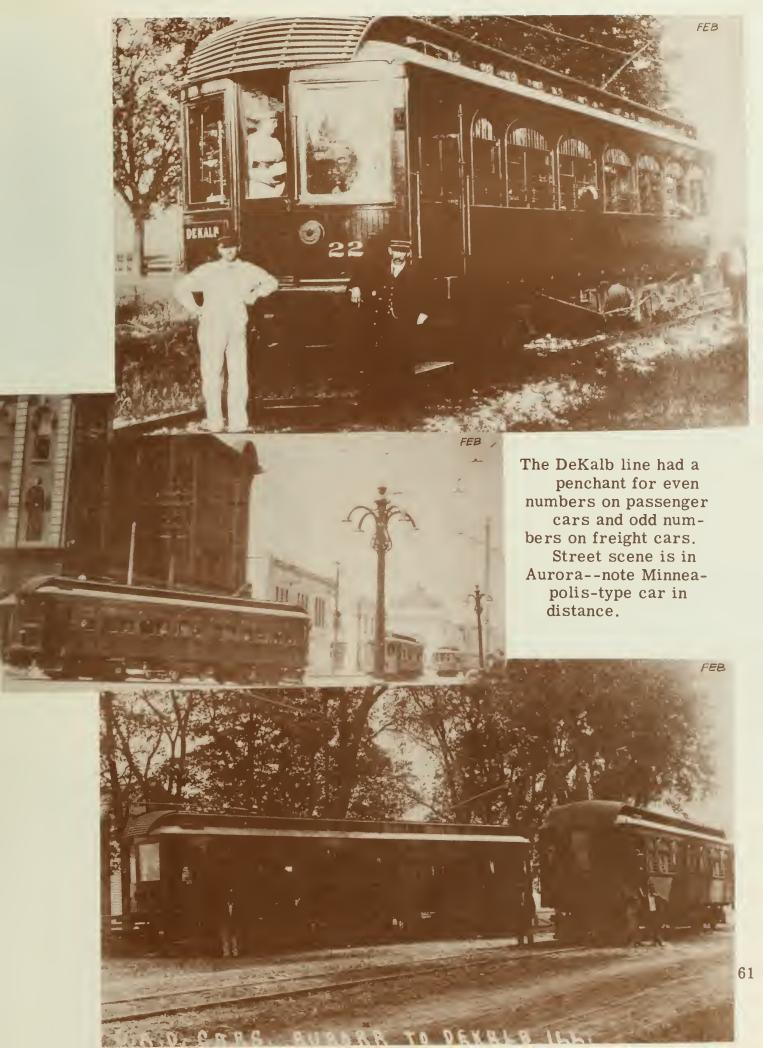












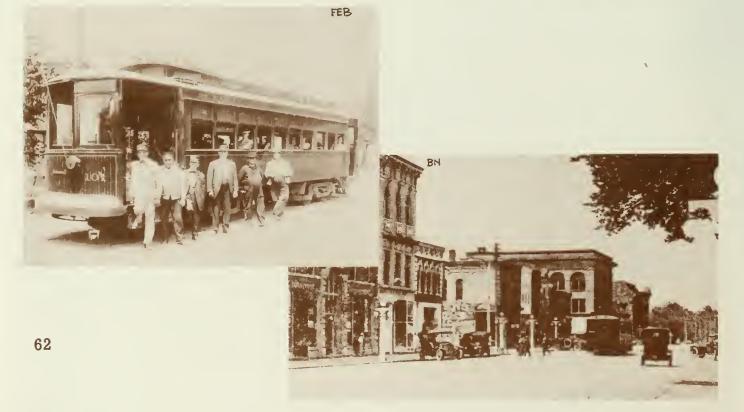


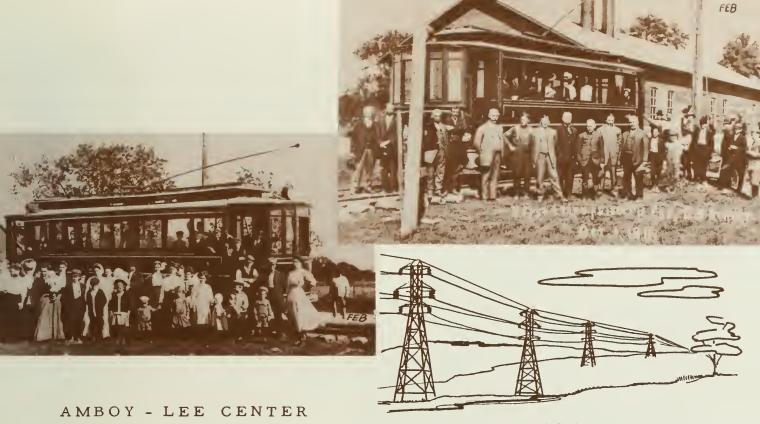
DEKALB-SYCAMORE:

The 7.5-mile electric railway linking these two cities was incorporated June 30, 1906 and began operations as the DeKalb, Sycamore & Interurban Traction Company. The line was standard gage and operated with 550-volt DC trolley with 4 motor and 2 trailer cars (1914).

A receiver was appointed in the early 1920s. Service ended August 31st, 1924 with an unusual arrangement whereby the Trustee agreed to sell the city portions to the municipalities for continued operation, but nothing ever came from this.







The Northern Illinois Electric Railway was incorporated July 1, 1901 with a plan to connect Amboy to DeKalb by interurban. Progress was slow but on October 1 1910 (see photos above) car number 1, said to have been acquired from Chicago Union Traction made the first public trip from Amboy to the eastern terminal of Lee Center, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On July 8 1914 the road was sold at foreclosure to the Lee County Central Railroad.

Lee County's large interurban car #10 probably was one of the group built by AC&F at Jeffersonville for the Louisville-New Albany bridge line where it was replaced by wide gage cars that could run into Louisville. LCC electric operation ended in the 20s, but the line exists today for freight, powered by a gas loco.



KEOKUK ELECTRIC COMPANY

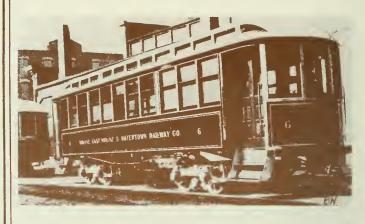
Under the name of Keokuk & Western Illinois Electric Co., a branch of the Keokuk, Iowa street railway system was constructed across the Mississippi River into Hancock County, Illinois, in the early 1900s. The line was built as far as Warsaw and Hamilton. An extension of 12 miles eastward to Carthage was contemplated, but was

Keokuk cars left the city streets in Keokuk and went onto Wabash Railroad steam tracks, crossing the Mississippi on the Bridge of the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. At the Illinois end of this bridge, a branch left the Wabash tracks and extended one mile into the town of Hamilton. The main line in Illinois left the Wabash tracks and ran down-river on the tracks of the Toledo Peoria & Western Railway toward Warsaw. At the edge of Warsaw, the line separated from TP&W tracks and climbed the river bluff into town.

Cars operating over the tracks of the two steam railroads were subject to steam road rules, and were considered second-class trains.

Population, and resulting traffic density were relatively light in the area so the Keokuk system early felt the effect of the private automobile. Abandonment of the interstate service came on May 11, 1928. One substantially built steel interurban car was sold to Toledo & Indiana Railway, and when that road went under just before the War, this car finished out its days on Georgia Power Company interurban lines out of Atlanta.





Rock Island-Moline

Your Street Car Service

Clip These Schedules

Owing to some necessary changes in the summer schedule on certain routes of the Tri-City Lines in the SUNDAY and EVENING service (except Saturday SUNDAY), it is suggested that for your own convenience you clip out the schedules given below and keep them for handy reference.

Effective August 1

PROSPECT PARK - MILAN AND STATE TARK

Milan Sundays 7:40 A. M. and every 40 minutes until m. Eveuings 7:40, S'20 and every 40 minutes until

NTY-SEVENTH STREET AND LONG YIEW LINE

TALERIUMN CUACH

Leave Teach streef, Earl Moine, Sundays 7,10 A. M. and ery 30 minutes until 11.10, 11.50 P. M. 12.20 A. M. Evenings 10 P. M. and every 30 minutes until 11.10, 11.50 P. M. 12.50 P. M

Tri-City Railway of Illinois

ROCK ISLAND CAR LINES:

Horse car operation began in Rock Island in 1866, a year before a similar operation came to its sister city of Davenport, Iowa. In 1886 a third company built a line from Rock Island to Moline. Electrification began in Davenport in 1885, and after the properties were merged in 1888 electrification proceeded to completion in 1890.

Additional lines, including an interstate route on the lower level of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway's Mississippi River bridge, were built.

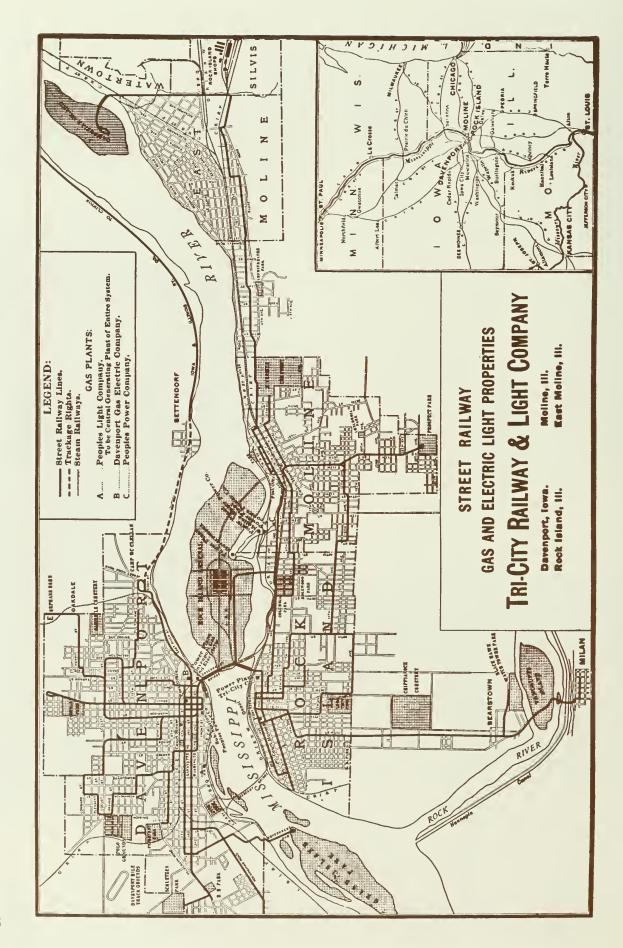
In March 1906 the Tri-City Railway & Light Company was incorporated and acquired control of various utility operations including the railways, with 132 miles of track in all.

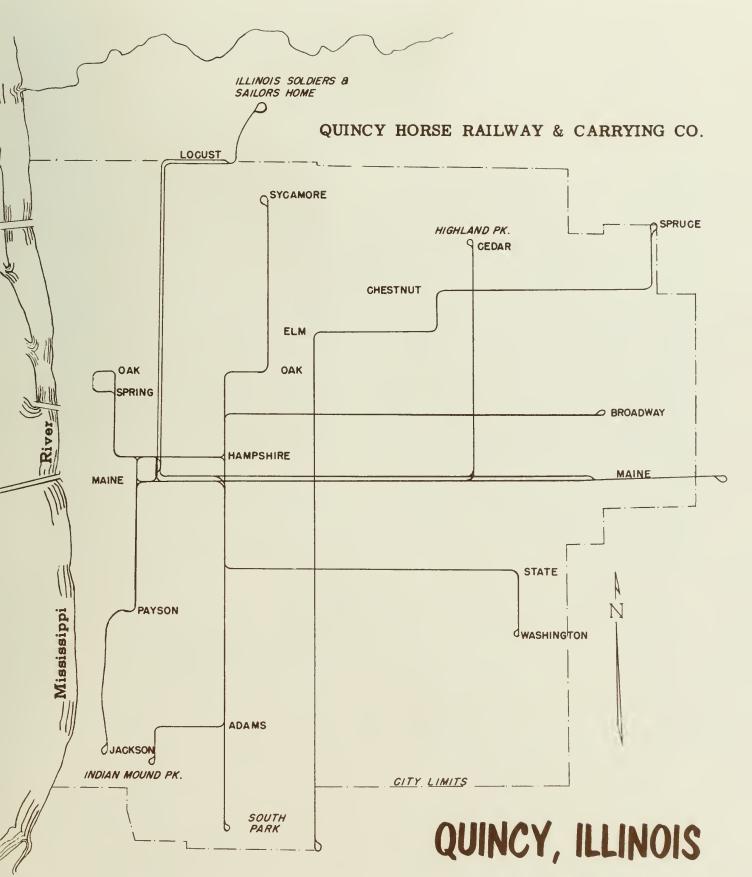
The Moline, East Moline & Watertown Railway was incorporated in 1901 to build a suburban line along the high bluffs of the east bank of the Mississippi between the towns of its name. On November 13, 1902 the 9.6 mile line was opened and 18 cars were placed in service.

In addition to the city and suburban railway lines, the company managed interurban lines in Iowa linking Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine, and a city line in Muscatine. However, it did not operate the street railway in Clinton. The system was controlled by the United Light & Rys. Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Buses were introduced on new extensions beginning in 1920 and began to replace cars on some lines in 1937. The last street cars were operated on the Bridge line in 1940.







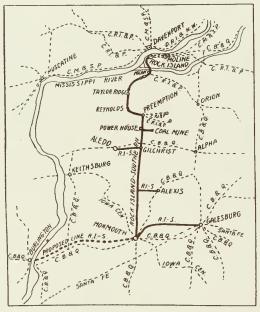
5'-0" GAUGE

ROCK ISLAND SOUTHERN LINES:

This line had its beginnings in the Western Illinois Traction Company which was building a route paralleling the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Monmouth and Galesburg. It passed under the Santa Fe Railroad at Cameron, about midway, where a carbarn and power house were built. In April, 1905, the Rock Island Southern Railway was incorporated to acquire and complete the project.

Original equipment of the road included three Pullman green 52 ft. single-end passenger cars, lettered in gold and numbered 201-203. They were purchased from the St. Louis Car Company in 1906 at a cost of \$6500 each. In 1907 St. Louis also furnished box motor 301.

The first passenger service was given on May 30, 1906. Operating voltage was 600 DC.



Map of Rock Island-Southern System with Connections

In the meantime, the construction of a main line worthy of the name Rock Island Southern was under way as rails were laid north from Monmouth toward Rock Island. On May 30, 1910 the first passenger train, a borrowed CB&Q openplatform coach pulled by American type steam locomotive 100, left Monmouth. Electric operation began in November, using the high-voltage single-phase AC system, designed by Westinghouse.

Passenger cars 300-305, 62 ft. Niles-built beauties, were originally used on the Washington Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railroad but became available when that road made terminal changes that required smaller cars. There were

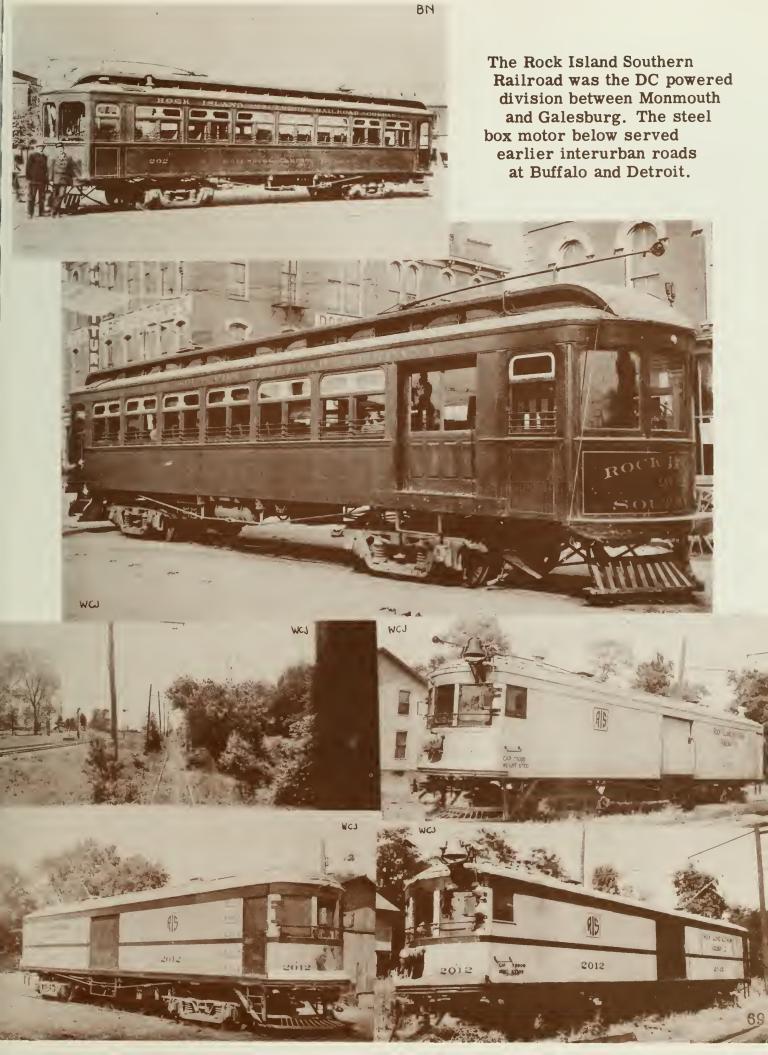


Pope Creek Trestle

two box motors, but most freight operation was handled by the two steam engines. There were 75 coal cars, 10 box cars and 10 flats. Two cabooses (401 and 402) built in 1912 by Calumet Car Company were supplemented in 1936 by ex-Santa Fe crummy 600.

Power for this line was supplied by the subsidiary Edwards River Power Company from a steam generating plant just south of Matherville. Entrance to Rock Island was obtained by using a leased branch of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Population density in this part of Illinois was quite light and passenger traffic never amounted to a profitable level. Freight business kept the pike alive until major renewals were required. At the end of the first World War in 1918 the DC division was reorganized as the Galesburg & Western and car 240 was purchased from the Tri-City lines at Davenport. The Cameron barn and power house was destroyed and equipment was maintained at Monmouth thereafter. A fire at the Monmouth barn cost two of the G&W cars and three of the AC cars as well as freight motor 301.





De-electrification of the AC line brought enough salvage cash to carry the system along on a freight-only basis for a few more years. The DC line continued electric operation, with car 202 cut down to a locomotive car capable of pulling one or two freight cars over the lightly-built rocky rails. When 202 finally fell apart in 1934, car 2014, a Kuhlman-built steel box motor, was acquired from the Eastern Michigan Railways system at Detroit, but was wrecked en route its new home and had to be replaced by 2012.

In 1940 car 800, acquired from Moline, succeeded the 2012 as the Galesburg engine; it in turn was replaced by Differential Dump Car 0035 acquired from Kansas City in 1947.

Operation of the Galesburg line ended March 30, 1951.

The north line operated by steam until February 1952, altho its rails gradually receded from Monmouth as bridges over the deep gullies rotted away. For example, in 1929 fire damaged the bridge near Burgess and cut the line there.



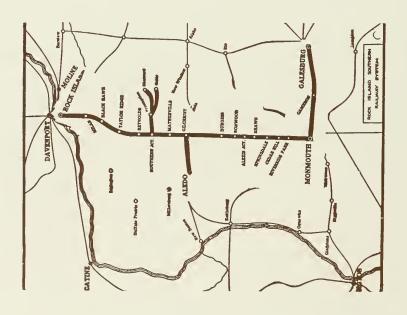






MAP OF THE

Rock Island Southern Railway Co.



Rock Island Southern Ry. Co.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE Effective Dec. 10 1922

"THE QUICKEST

Between

Rock Island

Monmouth Galesburg Aledo, and

Intermediate Stations

Other Railroad and Electric Lines Connections with

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT for

The "R. I. S." SHIP OVER TRAVEL BY

Consult Agents for Fares and Rates

GENERAL INFORMATION

The time is subject to change without notice, and is not gauranteed, nor does the Rock Island Southern Reilway hold itself responsible for omissions or errors in time gaven herein.

RATES FOR CHILDREN

Children under 5 years of age, in charge of a competent person will be earried free. Children over 5 and under 12 years of age will be charged half rates, adding sufficient to make half fare end in 0 or 5, over 12 full rates

BAGGAGE

130 pounds of haggage may he checked free on each full ticket, and 75 pounds on each half (childab) ticket.

No single piece of baggage exceeding 40 chilc feet in measurement or 250 pounds in weight will be checked.

Charge on excess Baggage as follows: 16% per 100 flas, and minimum collection of 25 cents per 100 flas, and minimum collection of 25 cents per ahipment, will he added to all excess haggage charges to make them end in 0 or 5.

RATES

Short line rates between all junction points.

LIMITS AND STOP-OVERS

Fares apply only for continous passage tickets. No stop-overs will he allowed.

CONNECTIONS are made with other traction and steam lines as shown below:

Rock Island, III, C, R, I, & P., Ry.; C, M, & St, P, Ry.

*Davenport, Ia., C, R. I. & P. Ry.; C, M. & St. P. Ry.

C, B, & Q, R, R, Illinois and Jows Traction Co.; and Davenport and Muscarine Ry. Ry.; C, M. & St. P.; C, B. & Q. R. R.

Aledo, III., C. B. & Q. R. R. Monnouth, III., C. B. & Q. R. R.: M. & ST. P. R. R. Traceloue, III., Athaf Ry.; C. B. & Q. R. R.; Peoplee Tracelou Co.

DISPUTES

Agents and conductors are governed by the rules of this Company. In case of dispute it is always best to pay there requested and refer the matter to the Company. Who will promptly, investigate and adjust any differences. Information regarding Special Cast, time tables, guides etc., will be furnished upon application to Traffic War.

Rock Island, Ill.

THE ROCK ISLAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

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elow:										P. M. 77 Daily	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	P. M.
icated b										P. M. 75 Daily	7:40 7:25 7:21 7:18 7:15 7:10 7:00 7:00 6:45	P. M.
s as indi	707-1003 Daily Ex. Sun. Mixed	P. M.	2:36 2:10 2:10 1:45 1:30 1:15 12:50	12:25	12:10 11:00 12:10 11:45					P. M. 73 Daily	6 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	P. M.
siation	705-71 Dialy P. M.	- 1	7:17 7:17 7:02 6:57 6:47 6:39 6:31 6:21	6:15		6:15	6:13 6:05 5:55 6:44	5:25	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P. M. 71 Daily	3:30 3:15 3:15 3:15 3:08 3:08 2:50 2:50 2:50	P. M.
between										P. M. 69 Daily	12:30 12:15 12:15 12:08 12:06 12:00 11:53 11:50	A. M.
e trains	703-67 Daily Ex. Sun.		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2:30		2:30	2:18 2:05 1:40 1:26	1:05	12:16 11:50 11:45 11:30 11:20 11:15 10:55 10:45 10:45	A. M. 67 Daily	00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00	A. M.
ll operat	701-65 Sunday Only A. M.		11:35 11:35 11:36 11:20 11:07 11:00 10:52 10:42	10:35		10:35	10:33 10:25 10:15 10:06	9:45	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	A. M. 65 Sundsy Only	7.56 7.36 7.36 7.38 7.33 7.12 7.12 7.115	A. M.
y Co. wi	701-65 Daily Ex. Sun.		10:40 10:20 10:20 10:13 10:13 10:05 9:57 9:47	9:40	= = = =	9:40	9:38 9:30 9:20	8:50	8:30 8:18 8:18 8:18 8:03 8:03 7:58 7:50 7:43 7:35	A. M. 65 Daily Ex. Sun.	71:10 0:110 0:150 0:150 0:050 0:050 0:050 0:050 0:050	A. M.
Railway			Arr.			\ \ }	Lve.	Lve	Arr.		Arr.	
til further notice, the Rock Island Southern Railway Co. will operate trains between siations as indicated below:	STATIONS		* DAVENPORT * MOLINE 20th St Rock Island 5th St. Yd Milan Blackhawk Taylor Ridge Reynolds	Southern Jct.	Preemption Sherrard Preemption Cable	Southern Jct.	Dorotha Matherville Power House Gilchrist	ALEDO	Gilchrist Martins Burgess Norwood- Alox Jet. Shaws Woodysle Ferndell Oil City Monmouth		Monmouth Sickmans Sullivans Sullivans Butlers Cameron Cones Galesburg	
Rock			Lve.				Arr.	Arr.	Lve Arr.		Lve Arr.	
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rther no										A. M. 66 80 Sunday Only	88:10 8:116 8:119 8:122 8:22 8:32 8:33 8:37 8:37 8:36	A. M
until fu	700-68 Daily Ex. Sun.	A. M.	6:50 7:05 7:10 7:20 7:28 7:38 7:48	7:55		7:55	7:59 8:10 8:20 8:30	8:50	9:10 9:20 9:25 9:25 9:35 9:40 9:47 10:05	A. M. 68 Daily	10:15 10:30 10:34 10:37 10:39 10:45 10:55 10:55 11:10	A. M.
1922 and un	700-70 Sunday Only	A. M.	24.7.6 8 00.0 8	8:50	2 2 2 2	8:50	8:54 9:05 9:15	9:45	10:10 10:20 10:27 10:27 10:37 10:35 10:35 10:50 11:00	P. M. 70 Daily	11.16 11.33 11.33 11.45 11.45 11.55 11.55 11.55	P. M.
r 10, 1	702-72 Daily Ex. Sun.	A. M.	10:16 10:30 10:50 10:50 11:05 11:15 11:15 11:30	11:55		11:55	11:57 12:15 12:30 12:45	1:05	123.46 1100 1100 1120 1125 1147 1157 2007	P. M. 72 Daily	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	P. M.
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ncing D	704-76 Daily	P. M.	4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5:20	0 0 0 0	5:20	5:22 5:30 5:35 6:45	6:05	6.35 6.33 6.33 6.33 6.53 6.55 7.00 7.10 7.25	P. M. 76 Daily	7.4.68 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.115 8.122 8.222 8.252 8.253 8.253	P. M.
Comme	706-1002 Daily Ex. Sun.	A. M.	F-F-F-8888969 88889696969696969696969696969696	10:00	10:15 10:30 11:20 11:45	A. M.				P. M. 78 Daily	9:45 9:55 9:57 10:00 10:02 10:10 10:10 10:20 10:35	P. M.

Mired trains will not stop at road crossings

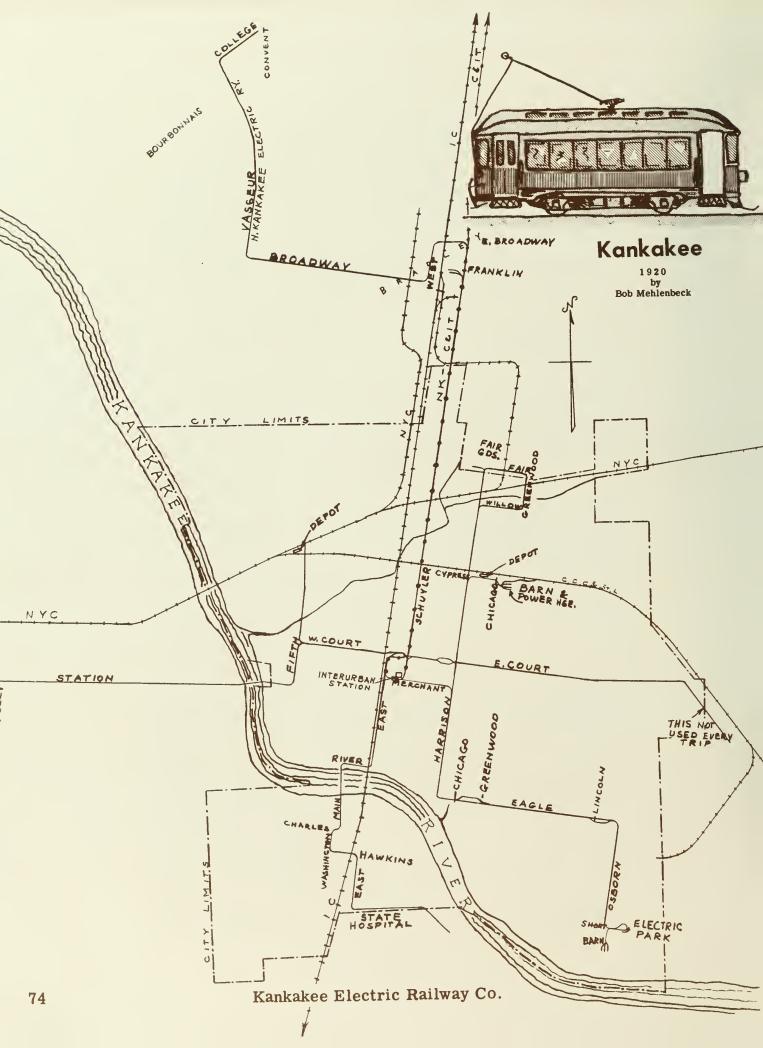
Passenger trains will not stop at road crossings

Passenger trains between Rock Island and Monmouth will stop at all road crossings on flag, except Adams Road, McIntyres, Morrows and Fairvisw. Train N. 702 has no connection for the south for passengers from Aledo.

Trains Nos. 75-77 and 78 will not handle baggage. Express or freight.

Train No. 77 will run to Mormouth Post Office turn and run as Nol 78

*Connection by City cars to and from Rock Island.





This Coupon denotes that our punched on body of transfer is M. HOUR Not good if detached,

MAR. MAR. JUNE JUNE SEPT. SEPT. DEC.	12	15	30	45
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THE KANKAKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.	2	15	30	45
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punched, if provided thin 10 A. M. HOUR	5	15	30	45
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KANKAKEE CITY LINES:

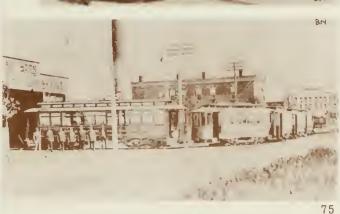
The Kankakee Electric Railway was chartered in March 1900, and with its subsidiary, the Kankakee & Western R. R. Co., built 12 miles of city car lines to West Kankakee, State Hospital, Big Four Depot, East Court Street and Electric Park, and planned to extend 8 miles out to Chebanse.

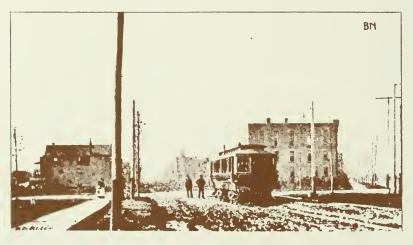
In recent years cars met on Court Street between East Avenue and Schuyler every 20 minutes. The Big Four line was thru routed with the State Hospital line. The outer end of the Electric Park line had a loop, and single-end car #31 was confined to this route.

Car 14 had controls to permit opening the left side doors and this was used to allow safe handling of passengers off the highway on the side-ofthe-road West Kankakee line.

A second company, the North Kankakee Elec. Light & Railway Co., incorporated in May 1892, Connected thru Bradley to St. Viator's College in Bourbonnais, 4.5 miles. It had 7 motor cars.



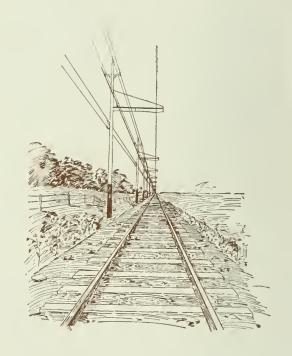




HARVEY TRANSIT COMPANY:

One of the smallest car lines in the state was that of the Harvey Transit Company, extending about 3 miles from 151st Street and Columbia Avenue, via Columbia, 156th Street, and Marshfield Avenue to 147th Street.

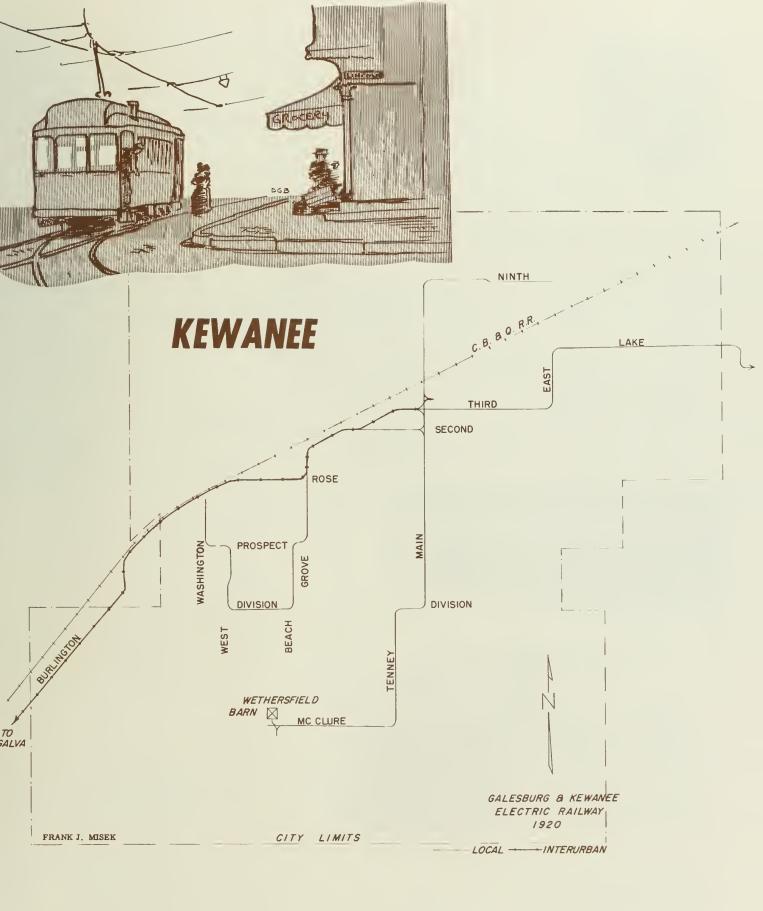
Altho its three LaClede-built 35 ft. cars served both the manufacturing plants and the center of town, this appears to have been insufficient to keep the project alive and the operation, which began in 1892, was gone before the Chicago & Southern Traction interurban line was built into Harvey.

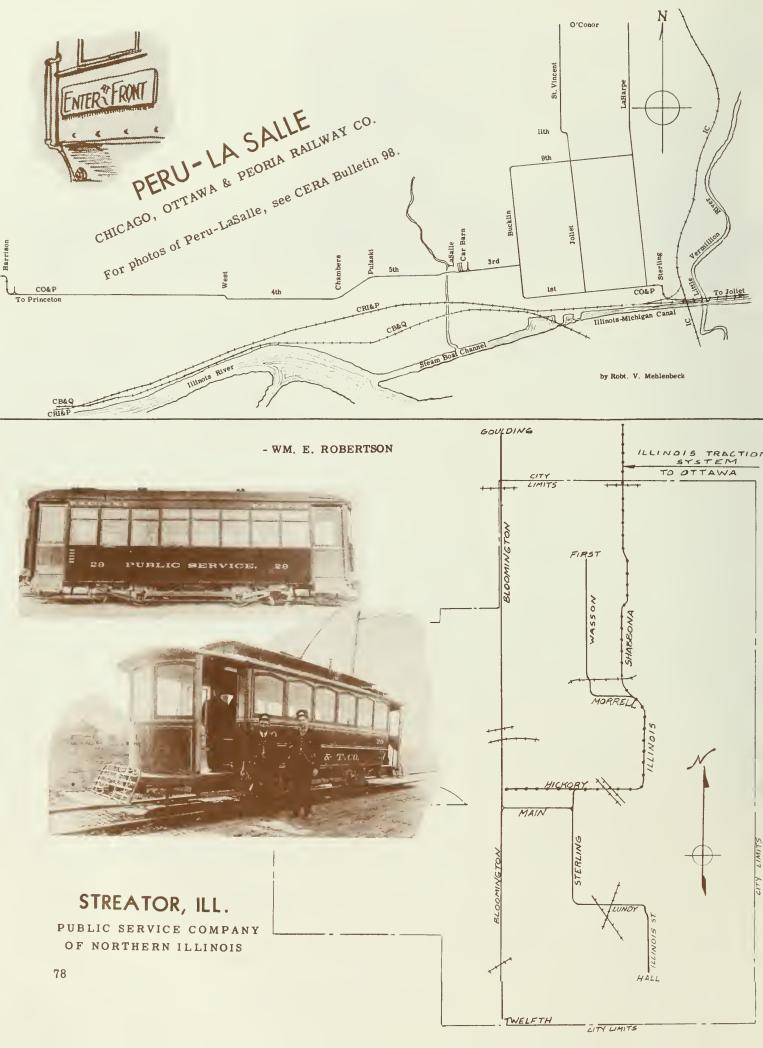


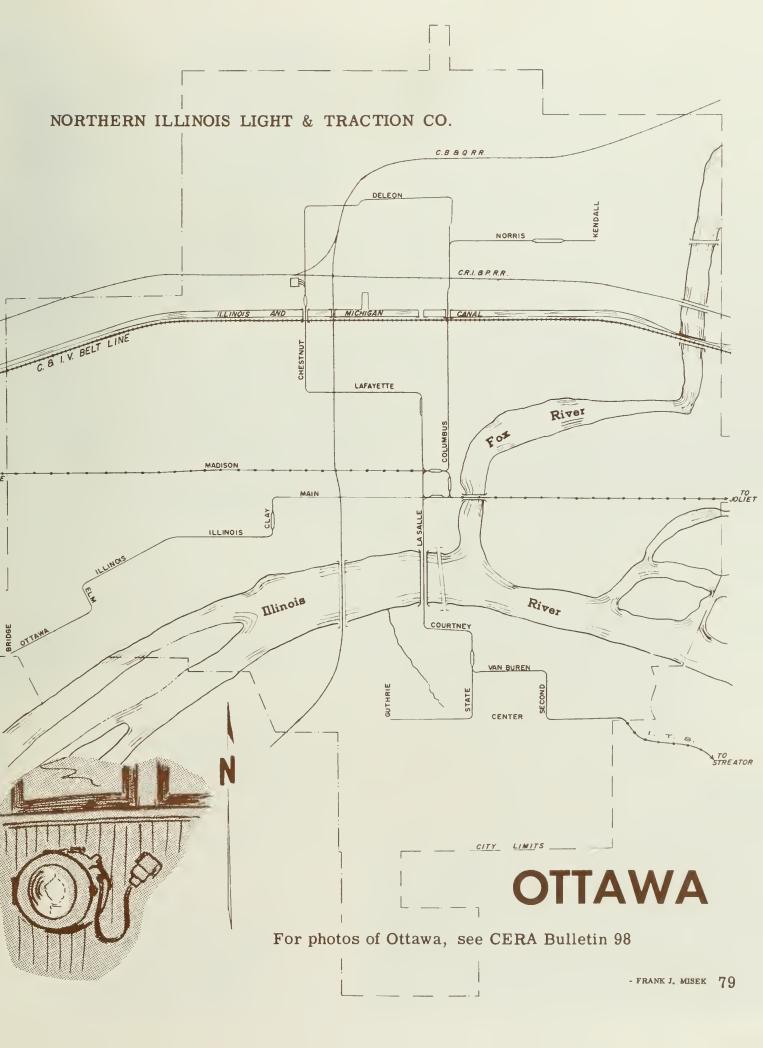


Every now and then a line is heard of with little definite evidence of electric operation, but with a puzzling record of construction. Such a line was the Whitehall Railway, organized September 16, 1904. By 1909 it is said to have completed 2.50 miles of line in the vicinity of the town of Whitehall, and in 1916 a record shows it had 3 electric locomotives and 50 freight cars.

Then we have the Macomb & Western Illinois Railway, supposedly opened as an electric line in December 1903 extending to the towns of Industry and Littleton. On June 1, 1905 electric operation was discontinued and the wire removed, so the record goes. Steam operation ended in 1930.







CANTON-FAIRVIEW-FARMINGTON:

Chartered in Illinois in 1903, the Illinois Central Electric Railway operated 33 miles of track with 7 motor and 10 other cars. Primarily an interurbantrolley road, it also operated a feeble city service in the town of Canton. Altho there were only a few cars, interest was heightened by variety in types, which ranged from fragile little suburbans up to the massive arch-roofed combination baggage-passenger car built by American Car Company in 1913.

Historical notes show that the first 4.67 miles of line was placed in service early in 1907 and, on December 10, 1912, the first car entered Lewiston, completing the road. Operations ceased July 25, 1928 and the road was scrapped.

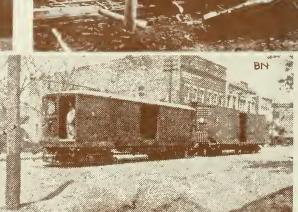










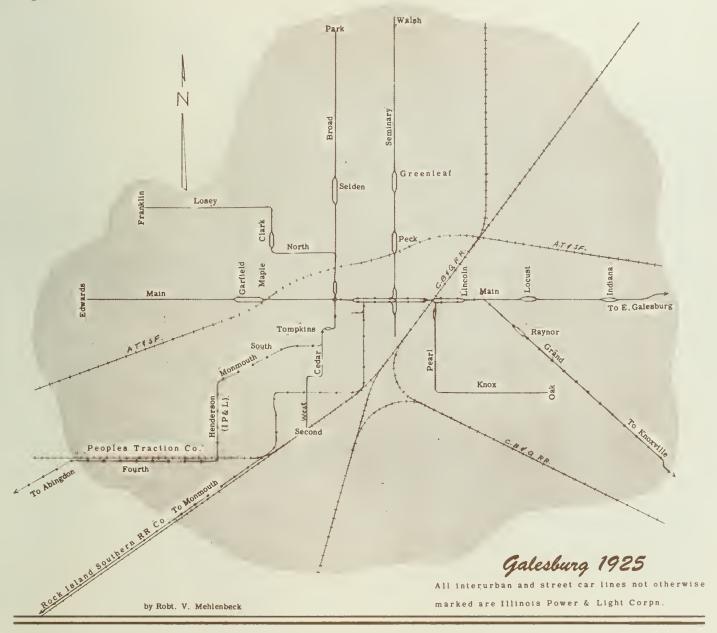


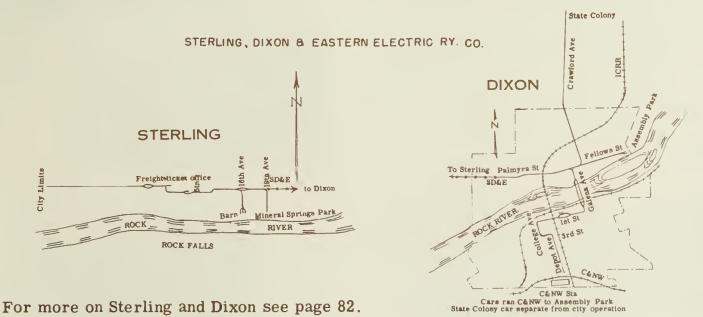




Interurban, Fairview, III.

For photos of Galesburg, see CERA Bulletin 98







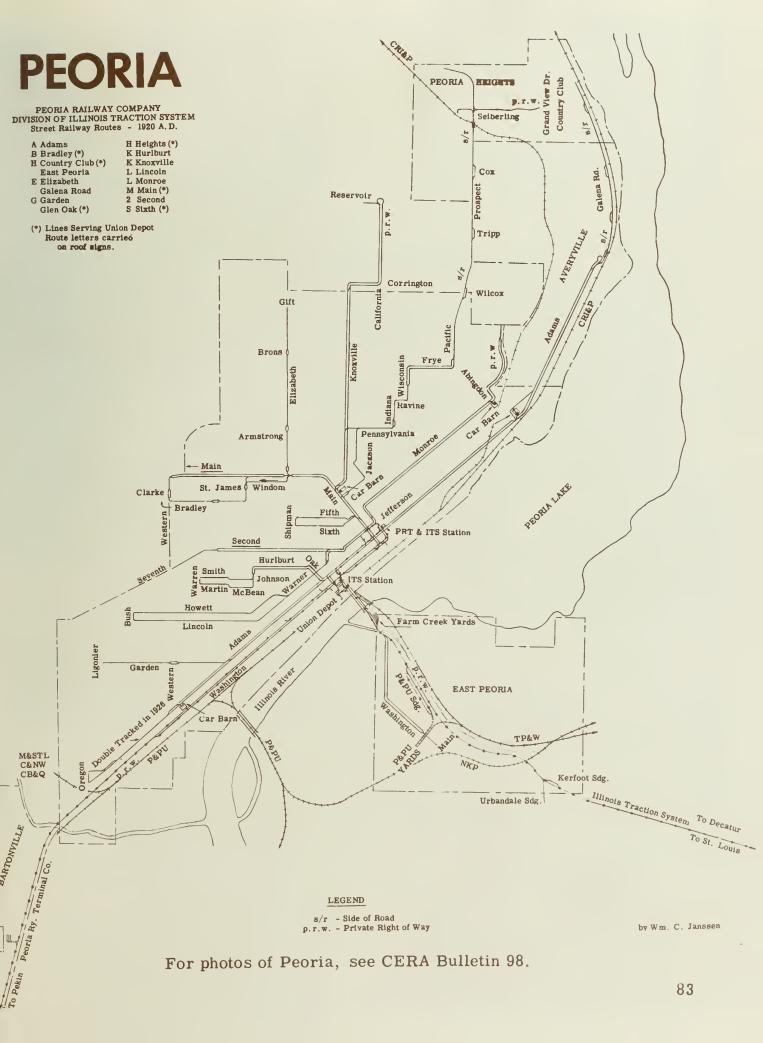
urban railway connecting them. Operation began in May 1904.

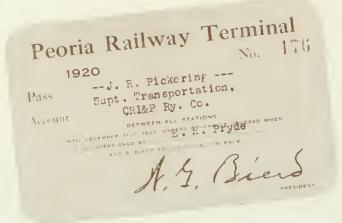
The interurban road was 16.29 miles in length and had two passenger and one express car. The city lines brought the mileage total to 17.5 and added 7 closed and 2 open city cars.

Operations were discontinued September 17, 1925.









PEORIA - PEKIN LINE:

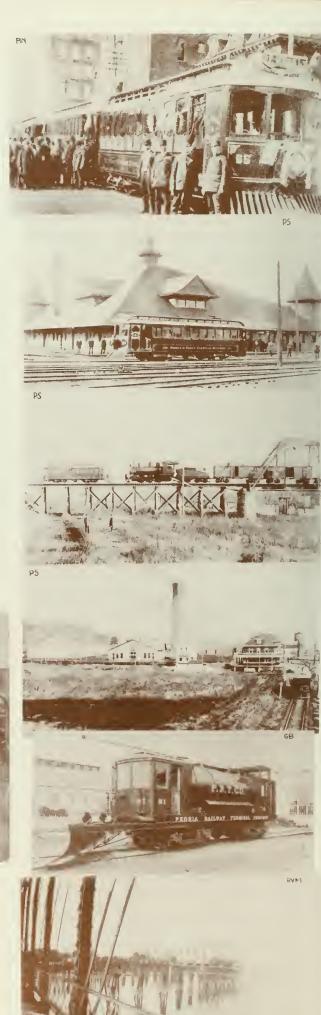
The Peoria & Pekin Traction Company was incorporated August 26, 1897 to build a car line connecting the two cities. In May 1899 the name was changed to Peoria & Pekin Terminal and construction proceeded to completion with the first thru car running from Peoria to Pekin on April 2, 1900.

On October 28, 1906 the line was placed in receivership and on May 1, 1907 it was reorganized as the Peoria Railway Terminal Company. The original American Car Company built equipment was completely destroyed, along with the car barn, in a tragic fire and it became necessary to rent Peoria 800-class street cars to run the service until new equipment could be delivered by McGuire-Cummings.

Electric equipment in later years consisted of passenger cars 76 and 81-85, snowplow S-1 and line car 103. Freight operation was carried on by steam, and the line became very attractive as a terminal and switching carrier. The Chicago & Alton and Rock Island Railroads which controlled it developed this phase of the business actively. When passenger op-

Island Railroads which controlled it developed this phase of the business actively. When passenger operations became unprofitable and were abandoned, on August 30, 1924, the electrification was dismantled. The road is operated today as a branch of the Rock Island.





Here's the complete order of cars 81-85 ready to be hauled away from the McGuire-Cummings plant at Paris, Illinois.



PEKIN MUNICIPAL RAILWAY

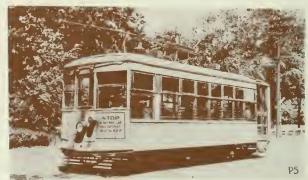
This property began as the battery-operated Pekin & Petersburg Interurban Railway with a plan to build an 8-mile line. Incorporated in November 1910, it began operation August 23, 1911. It went into receivership May 12, 1913 and was sold in foreclosure to a committee of bondholders who reorganized it as the Pekin Street Railway.

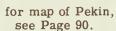
On August 21, 1914 the voters of Pekin passed a bond issue to purchase the line and convert it to trolley operation, also to extend it to Mineral Springs Park. Three cars were purchased from the West Chicago St. R. R.

In recent years equipment consisted of two Brill single truckers and three Birneys. The line was converted to bus operation November 11, 1935.

FEB









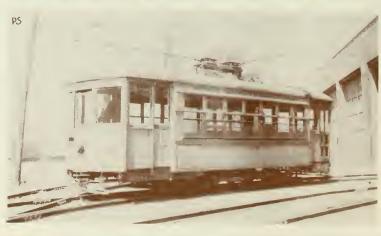












LINCOLN STREET RAILWAY

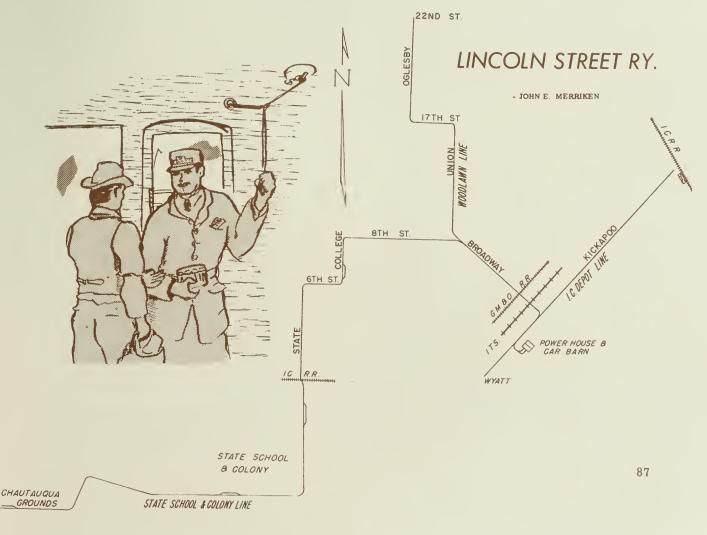
Trolley car operation of the Lincoln Street Railway began on Christmas Day, 1891, on $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of track representing three lines: I. C. Depot, Woodlawn, State School and Colony. From the beginning four cars were used in regular service, one each on the first two lines and two on the latter. In winter closed cars were used, while in summer open cars worked the service. The cars were painted yellow-orange and all but one was of single-truck design. Half-hourly service was given except on the I.C. Depot line which had a 15-minute interval.

In 1907 a fund of \$6000 was raised by subscription to extend the State School line more than a mile to reach the Chautauqua grounds. This extension was never owned by the company, although cars were operated on it during Chautauqua season. Seven additional cars were rented for these occasions from the Springfiled Street Railway. They were brought up to Lincoln under their own power on the tracks of the Illinois Traction System. Since there was no track connection between the interurban and city lines in Lincoln, it was necessary to derail-and-rerail the cars, either near the intersection of the two lines at Broadway and Chicago Street or where they came close together at Wyatt "Y" and South Kickapoo Street.



The Chicago & Alton Railway (now GM&O) refused to allow their rails to be cut for the installation of crossing frogs, so the street carrails were raised enough so the flanges could jump the railroad rail.

Inroads of the private automobile were being feltin the early 1920s and when bankruptcy came, J.R. Patton of Atlanta purchased the system and gave it up after a year. The City took over the line and leased it to the Central Illinois Gas & Electric Company at a dollar-a-year. After more promotional efforts, including monthly passes, service was discontinued in the late 1920s.





BLOOMINGTON, PONTIAC & JOLIET ELECTRIC RAILWAY

	AM							P34	
Lv. Dwight								10.30	
Riling	7:37	9.37	11:32	2:22	4 22	6:22	8.37	10.37	12:37
Virden	7.42	9.42	11.37	2:27	4 27	6:27	8:42	10.42	12 12
Cdell	7:50	9.50	11 45	2:35	4.35	6:35	8:50	10:50	12.50
Interurban Pk	7:56	9:55	11.50	2.40	4:10	6.40	8:55	10:55	12.55
Cayuga	8:02	10:03	11:58	2:18	4:18	6.48	9 05	11:05	1:05
Nolan	8.07	10:08	12:03	2.53	4.53	6:53	9:10	11:10	1 10
Pontiac	8.20	10:25	12:18	3:10	5:10	7.10	9:25	11:25	1.25
Ar. Reformatory	8:25	10:30	12:23	3:15	5:15	7:15	9:30	11:30	1:30.





PONTIAC - DWIGHT INTERURBAN:

Construction of the Bloomington Pontiac & Joliet Electric Railway was begun in 1904 under the supervision of Bion J. Arnold. With the thought in mind of a lengthy road, the designer planned to make a substantial saving in the cost of power converting and distribution equipment by employing the novel system of high-voltage alternating current on the trolley wires. A very crude and simple catenary system was used, with separate northbound and southbound trolley wires, into which power was pumped at 3300 volts 25 cycles.

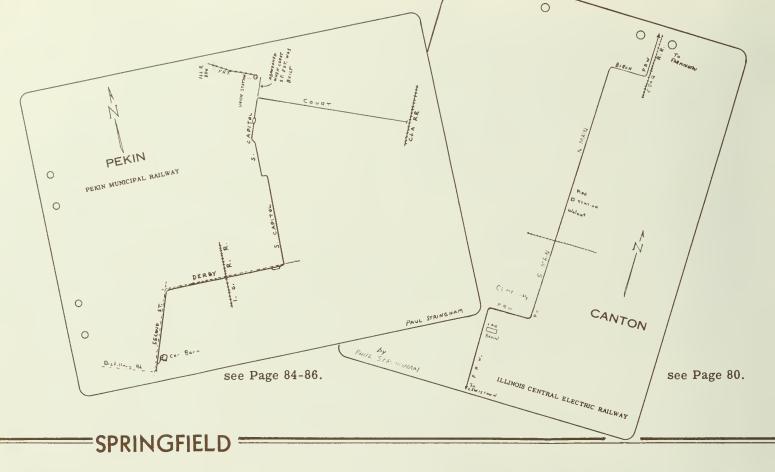
The line from the north edge of Pontiac to Odell, 10.4 miles, was completed and placed in service on March 15, 1905, using one car. Service could not be given into Pontiac because of litigation delaying a crossing with the Wabash Railway at the edge of town until April 23, but in the meantime a free bus service was given into town with a stage-coach. By 1906 the line was completed into Dwight and a second car was obtained for interurban operations. Later there were two old elevated railway trailers. A city car was also acquired for use on the 2-mile city line thru Pontiac to the Reformatory. Grading was also done, and can be seen to this day, on extension to Chenoa.

The original car equipment consisted of the two American Car Company light interurban jobs, with 41'-8'' by $8'-7\frac{1}{2}''$ bodies and Brill-27 trucks. Each car had 4-GE-A605 motors rated 75 hp each and 2-T33A platform controllers. This type of controller gave five running notches by tapping the "compensator" (transformer) at 400, 500, 600, 700 and 800 volts, but the system was designed so that 600 v DC operation could be accommodated by merely adding a suitable set of resistors in place of the transformer. This evidently became desirable later, as the line was changed to DC around the year 1915. When an accident laid up both its cars, BP&J is said to have maintained service with leased equipment from the Illinois Traction System.

On November 24, 1925 the BP&J was authorized to discontinue operations, which it promptly did, running its last revenue car the following day.

OMOS SOLDER CHARGE SERVICE SER





On February 1 1861 the first company to provide public transportation in the city of Springfield, was chartered. Little was done toward actual construction, until about 1865, when the Capital City Horse Railway Company built a line starting at 6th and Monroe, running west on Monroe to Walnut then south to Governor, then west to Illinois. On November 1, 1865 the Capital Railway was granted a charter to build a line east on Monroe to the city limits but this line was not built until 1867. In 1866 the Springfield City Railway built a line on North 5th from Monroe to Enterprise, and a steam dummy line was constructed north and east from that point to the rolling mills at Ridgeley. On October 28, 1871 the Springfield City Ry. and the Capital Railway were consolidated.

On July 19, 1879 a charter was granted to the Citizens Street Ry. to build a line as follows: from 11th and North Grand, west to 9th south to Washington west to 6th south to Capitol west to 2nd then south to Allen. Another line was built from South Grand and 11th north to Washington west to 2nd north to Carpenter west to Rutledge, then north to Oak Ridge Cemetery. On July 12 1886 the charter was granted to extend the line to Camp Lincoln.

On November 29,1889, the Peoples Gas Motor & Horse Ry. was incorporated to build a line from 2nd and Allen west to Walnut. then South to South Grand; and another line of the same company was built from 11th and North Grand, to the Fairgrounds with a contract with the Citizens Street Railway to operate their cars over the CSR trackage between those two outlying segments.

On April 22,1893 the Springfield Consolidated Railway was organized to take over and electrify the horse car lines of the Springfield City Ry., and the Peoples Electric Ry. The old horse car barn was located at the southeast corner of 4th and Monroe.

Final extensions were built in the early 1900's, and nearly every resident of the city of Springfield was within easy walking distance of at least one, and often two trolley lines. A number of double truck cars were added to the roster. Besides the street railway system, an electric power service was maintained.

In 1922 the Illinois Power Company took over both the power, and street railway facilities; and a short time later the first motor bus was put into operation. In 1933 the Springfield Transportation was formed, and took over the operation of street cars and busses, while the Central Illinois Light Co. took over the electric service. Gradually the street car lines gave way to busses until at 11:30 PM on December 21, 1937, the last car left the square, on Fifth Street for its final run.

Twenty-eight of the electric cars were sold to the Abel Company of New York City, 5 were immediately resold to South America and 4 to Marion, Indiana. On January 7, 1938, 18 cars still remained at the old carbarn on Ash Street at 6th.

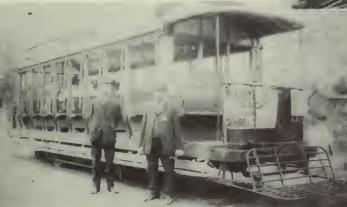
Final track removal was started on May 22. 1939; the first removal being at Washington & 10th Street from where the crews worked west along Washington and on 9th, from Washington Street north.

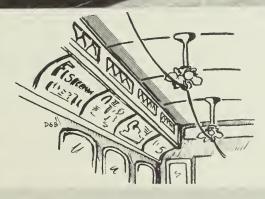






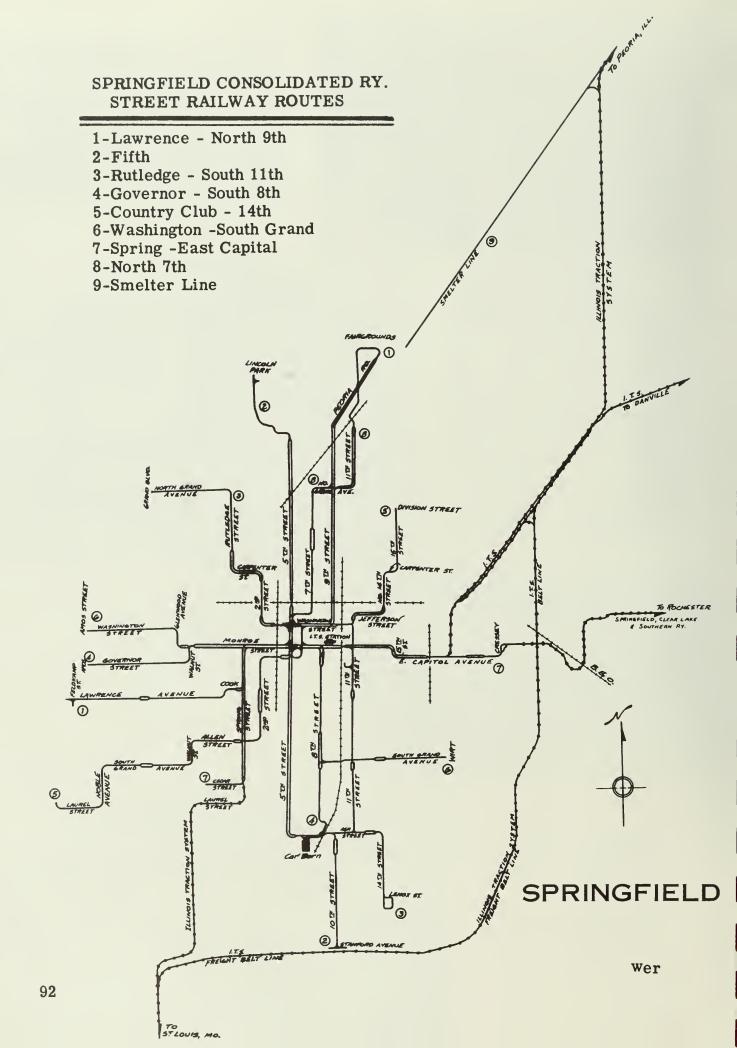


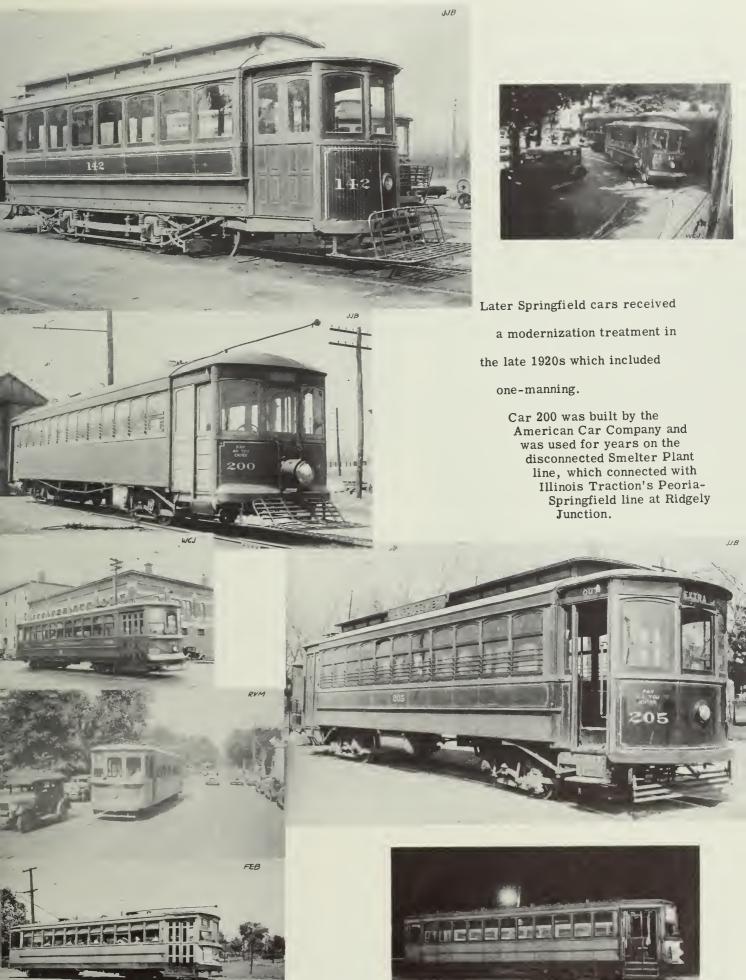




JJB

Springfield's old-timers
included some rather
sad junkers as the years
wore on to take their toll.











SPRINGFIELD-CLEAR LAKE:

The Springfield Clear Lake & Rochester Railway was organized May 10, 1906 and by June 30, 1909 had its 10.5 mile from Springfield to Rochester, with a branch to Clear Lake, in service. By 1910 it was known as the Mississippi Valley Interurban Railway and was allied with the Sangamon Valley Railway and the Hillsboro Street Railway, altogether operating 15 miles of line, with four cars.

The line was poorly constructed and even more poorly maintained. On July 18, 1912 the Railroad Commission took notice of this and ordered suspension of operation until safe conditions were established. But money for this was not to be had and service was never resumed.



SPRINGFIELD SUBURBAN

TIME CARD —

FEBRUARY 1, 1909.

Cars Leave Rochester—7:15-9:20-11:25 A. M.—1:30-3:35-5:50-8:00 P. M.

Cars Leave Springfield—8:15-10:20 A. M. 12:30-2:35-4:40-6:50 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday Nights 11:00 P. M.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Annual Harvest Home Chautauqua
The first fourteen days in August

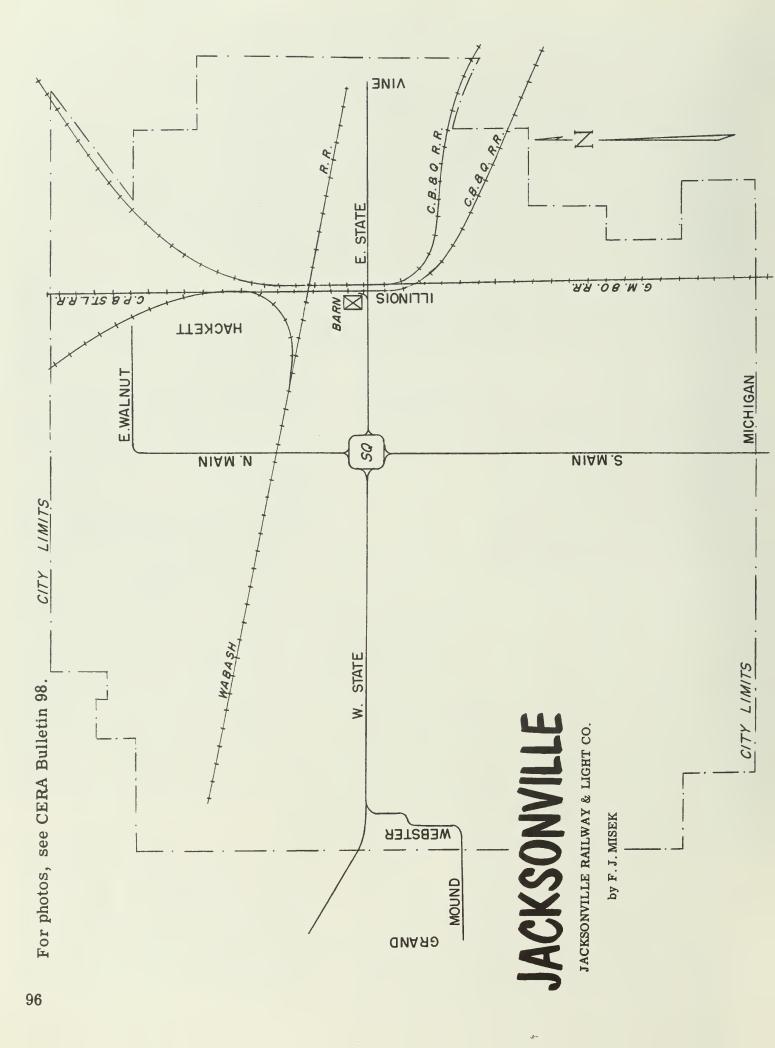
every year at Springfield, III., by

Clear Lake

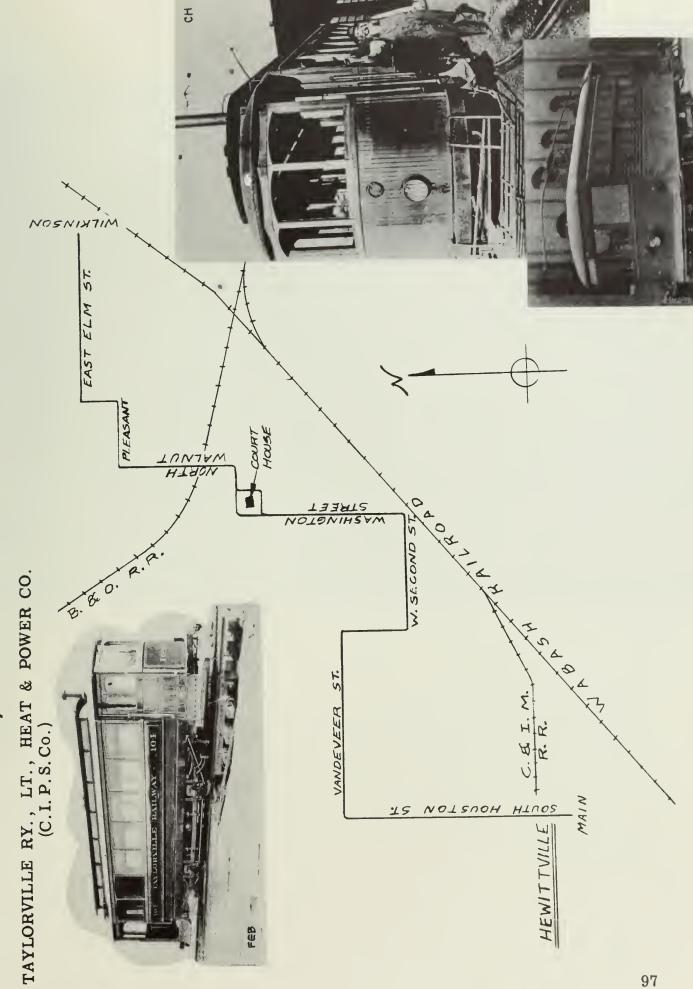
J. E. MELICK, Gen. Mg'r, 333 South Douglas Ave. SPRINGFIELD. ILL

Interstate Phone 422

Bell Phone 4129



TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

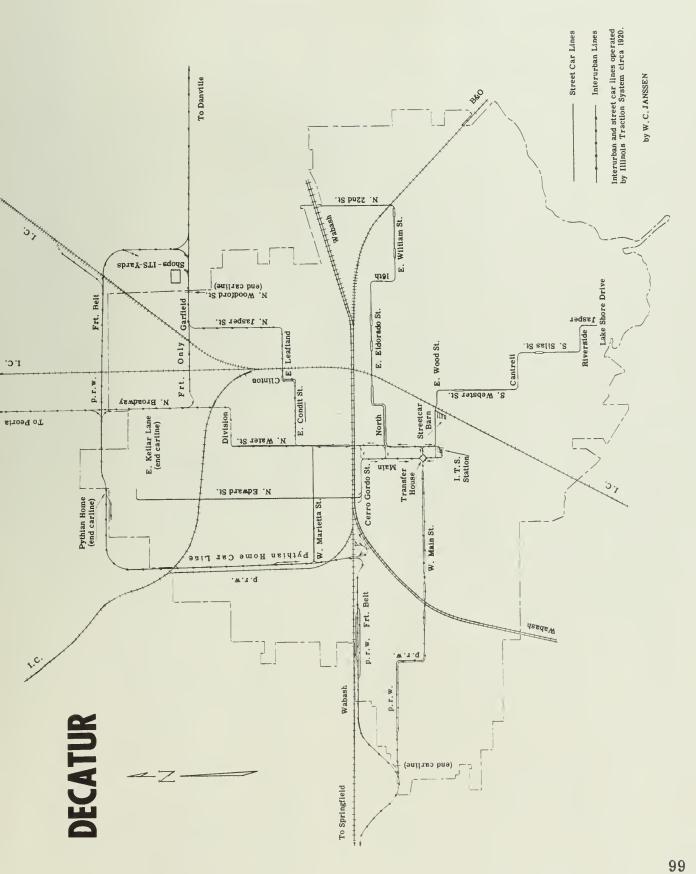


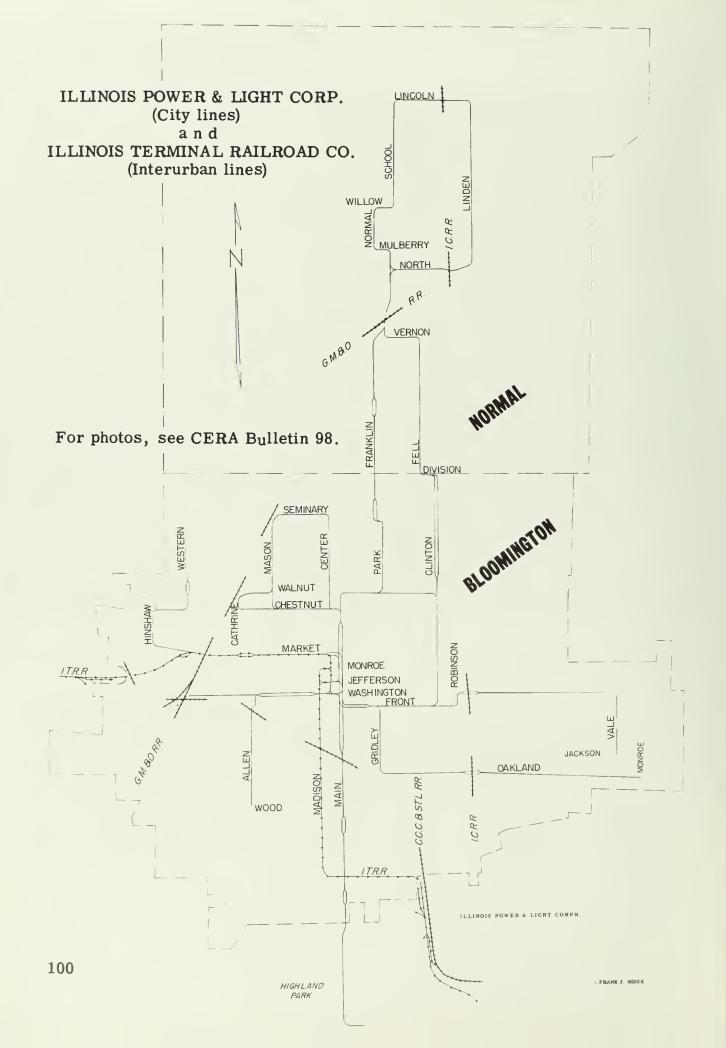


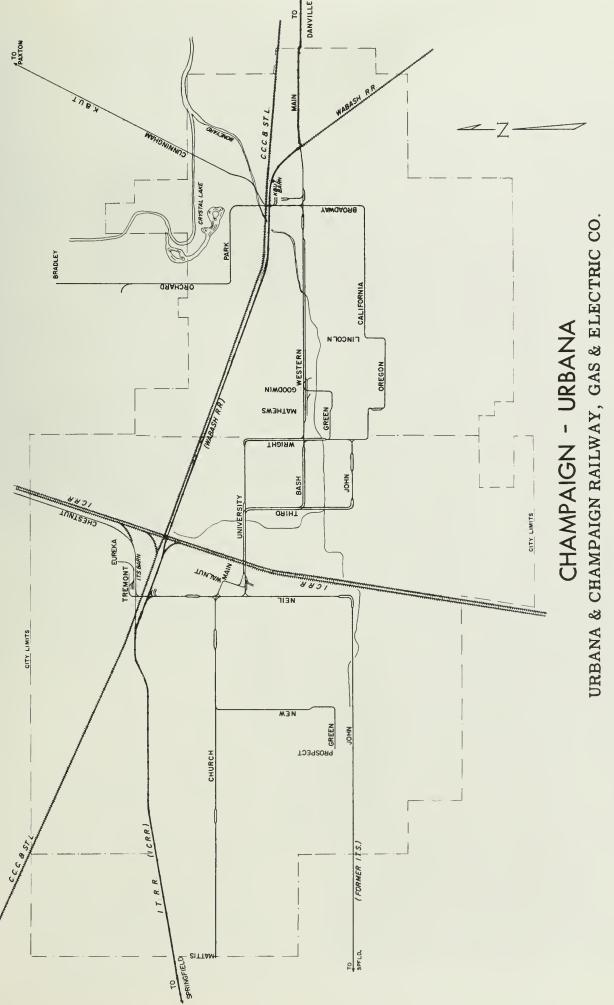
MECHANICSBURG-BUFFALO:

The Mechanicsburg & Buffalo Rail Road was a narrow gage horse-mule line making the improbable "run" between these two tiny Illinois towns. The route must have seemed very promising, because Illinois Traction System built one of its first branch lines on a paralleling route.

The competitive pace was more than the "two motor" M&B cars could stand of course, and it was only a few years before all traces of it had disappeared. While never an electric railway, its unusual nature certainly warrants this brief record.



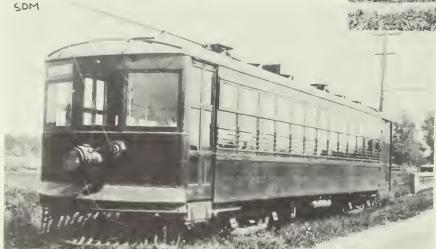








St. Louis-built double-truck
Birney type 242 ran out the
last few months of K&UT's
existence as a one-man car.
Later it was sold to the Third
Avenue Railway System in
New York City.



Brill interurban originally built for the Wilkes Barre & Hazleton Railway became K&UT 202 (?) shown above at Peoria & Eastern Ry., Urbana.



K&UT EQUIPMENT: (Source: Official Railway Equipment Register, 1923 Issue.)

8 Box trailer cars Nos. 250-258 (?

4 '' 6050-6054 (?)

2 Flat trailer cars 300, 301 3 Gondola trailer cars 200-202

1 Electric Box Motor 50 (50 ft. long)

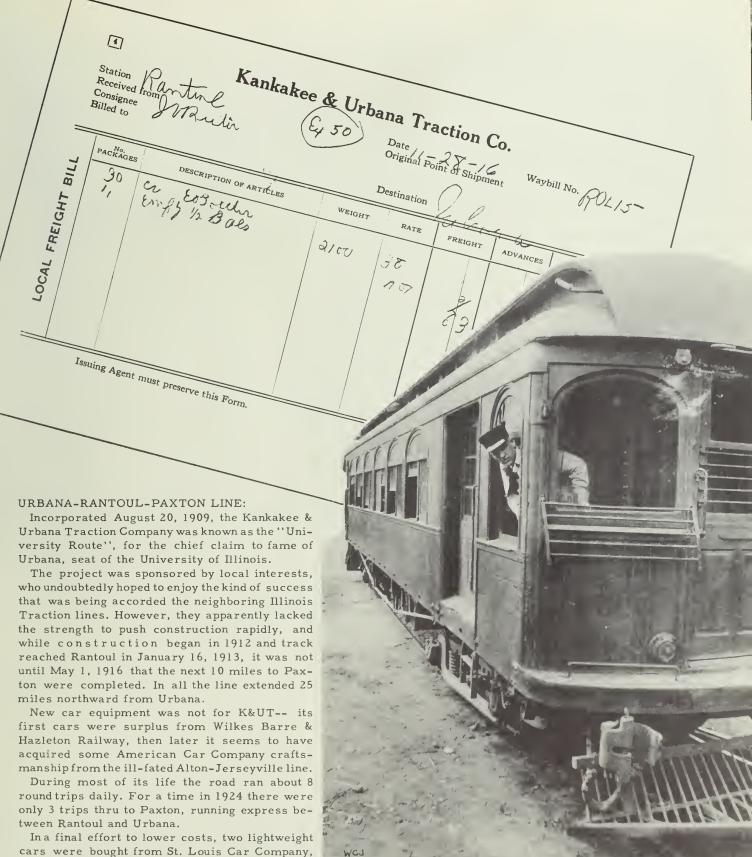
3 Elec. Motor Passenger 100-102

l Elec. Trail Passenger 150

Railroad interchanges:

Rantoul, with Illinois Central R.R.

Urbana, with Wabash and Illinois Traction.



but traffic fell away faster than costs. Freight service to two elevators along the line could not fill the gap and so in January 1926 the company

On March 26, 1926 the court ordered suspen-

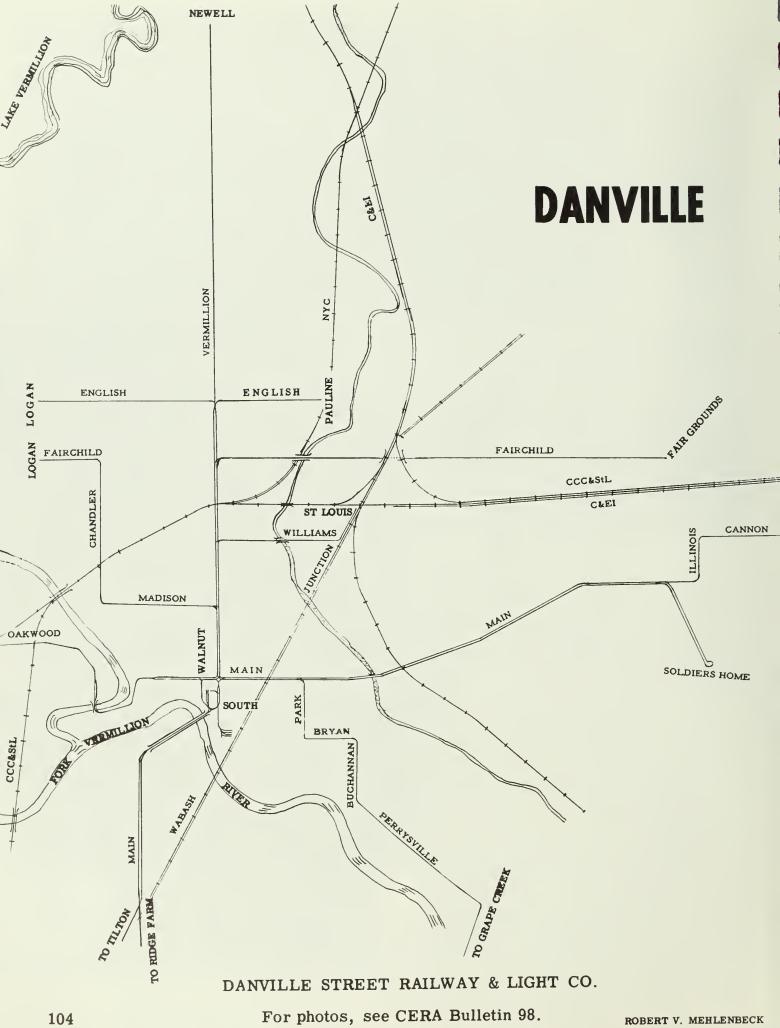
sion of service and at 2:00 PM on the afternoon

of that day service ended as the early afternoon

car from Paxton rolled into the Urbana barn.

went into receivership.

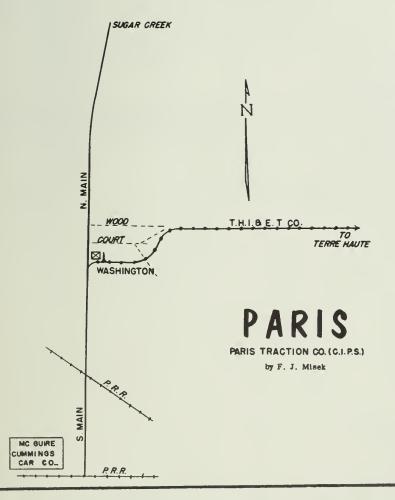
This is actually as close as the unknown photographer came to getting all of car 244 in the picture as it inched into the Urbana car barn. Compare this to the Alton-Jerseyville #100 shown on page 111.





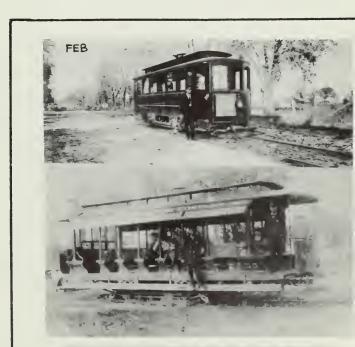
A SECTION OF MAIN STREET, SHOWING THE BUSINESS HOUSES OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, PARIS, ILLINOIS

WCJ



Southern Illinois Ry., Rosiclaire, Ill.











TOP, down: C.I.T. #12 on shop trucks at Cincinnati Car Co. plant. Builder's photo of 207 at McGuire Cummings plant. Cincinnati-type car brings out

the crowd.



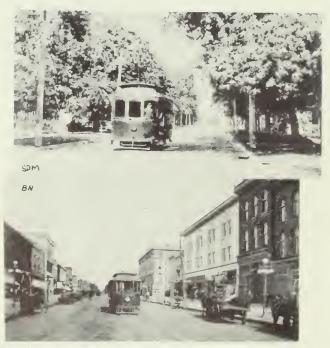
Y CHARLESTON Solve of Rood

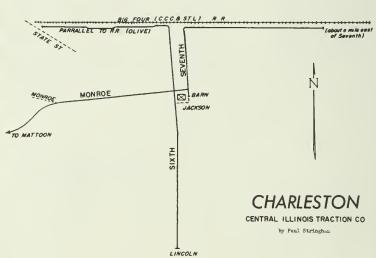
MATTOON, ILL.

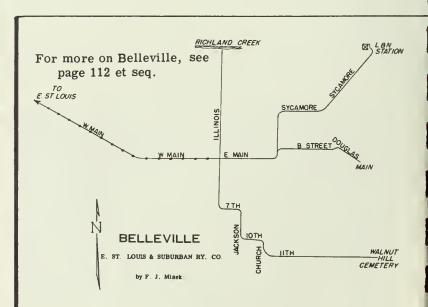
by F. J. Misek

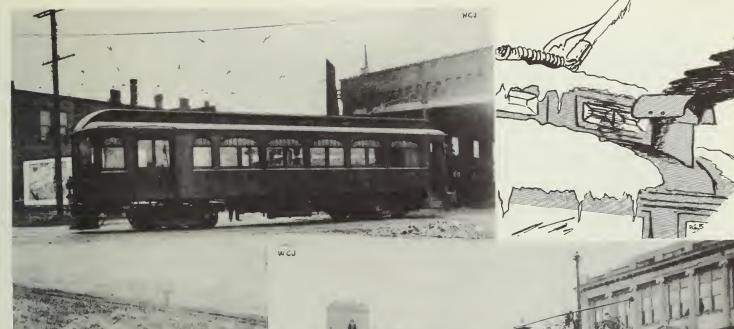


BELOW: City equipment thru the years was confined to single-truckers in both Mattoon and Charleston.









MATTOON-CHARLESTON:

The Mattoon City Railway was incorporated in 1902 and in 1903 and 1904 it built street railway lines in both Mattoon and Charleston as well as an interurban road, the Central Illinois Traction Company, closing the 10-mile gap between the two towns with 600-volt DC electric railway.

On August 30, 1907 at 10:30 PM a two-car train plowed head-on into a single car after rounding a blind curve, killing 18 and injuring 50 people. The wreck, caused by a confusion in train orders, was one of the worst in interurban railway history and the resultant claims brought the company into receivership.

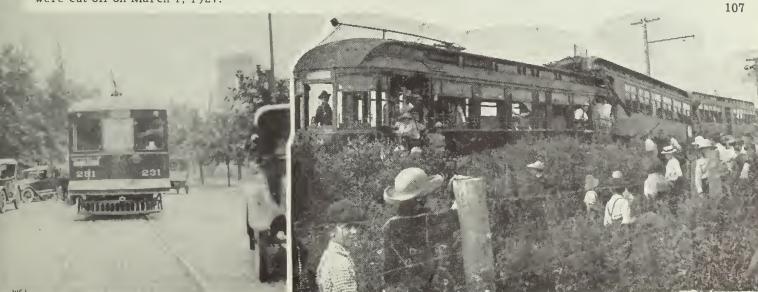
The property was controlled by the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which also held the local street railway at Paris, Illinois. Plans were made to extend the interurban to Paris, where it would link to the Indiana interurbans by way of the Terre Haute & Western Railway, but the dream was never accomplished.

About 1924 two lightweight one-man cars were bought from St. Louis Car Company and replaced McGuire-Cummings-built heavies which were equipped for 1200 volts then and sent to the Southern Illinois Railway & Power property.

Local city operation ended in Charleston during 1925 and the interurban and Mattoon city lines were cut off on March 1, 1927.



Lightweight one-man interurban 231 replaced heavies like 205 (which were then sent to Southern Illinois, see page 128 et seq.) and, after abandonment of the Mattoon interurban, they were sent to C&JE (see page 13).





Public Square, Alton, III.

ALTON

This hilly river port town had a very unusual configuration of routes, which is apparent on the map (opposite page) when one realizes that the town's business center is on the river, at the lower left corner.

For a photo of the characteristic Birney car of Alton's final street car years, see CERA Bulletin 98, page 17.



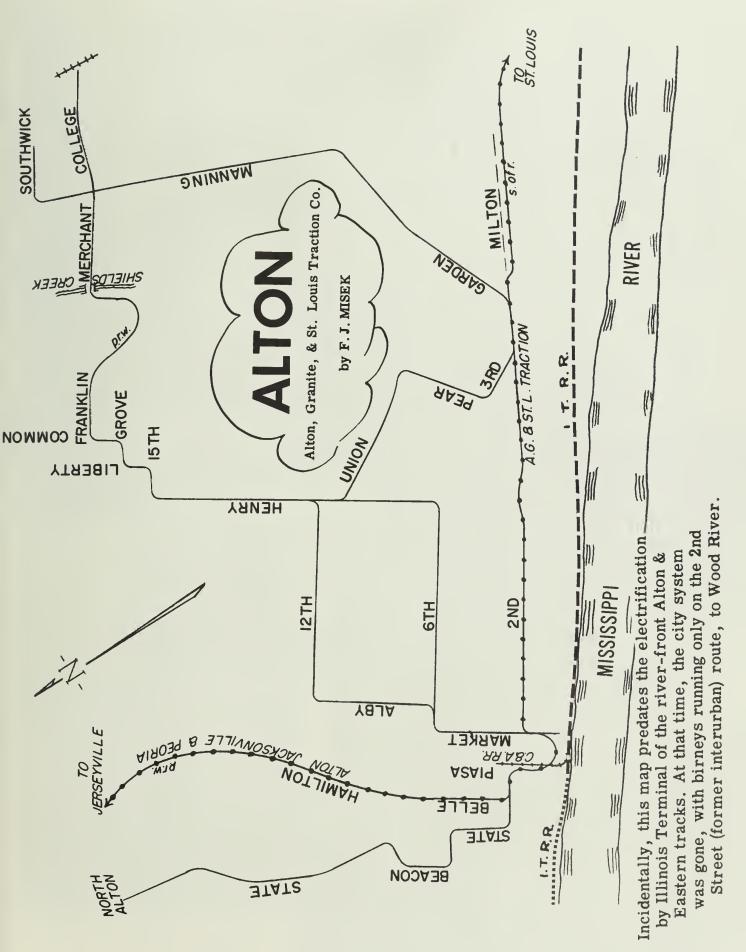


MURPHYSBORO-CARBONDALE:

The Murphysboro and Southern Illinois Railway was incorporated September 21, 1909 to build the interurban road between Murphysboro and Carbondale. The Murphysboro Elec. Ry. Lt. Heat & Power Co., incorporated Nov. 12, 1907, purchased the Murphysboro Street Ry. Co. and completed the city road there, opening it for service on October 1, 1909.

This operation was abandoned January 26, 1927.





TERRE HAUTE TO PARIS WEST BOUND	
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	3 1 SEE SIDINGS
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STATIONS AND SIDINGS 37 35 33 31 29 27 25 23 21 19 10 10 10 00 0 9.00 8.00 7.00 1.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00 10.00 1	6.00 5.00 GRADE 6.12 5.12 1.62 GRADE 4.6 14 5.14 2.28 W. TERES HAUTE 4.6 14 5.14 2.28 W. TILE WOEKS 16 6 16 5.16 2.81 TILE WOEKS 7.30 6.30 5.30 6.51 MICKELBERRYS 7.30 6.30 5.30 6.51 MICKELBERRYS 7.35 6.35 5.35 10 12 SANDFORD 7.36 6.35 5.35 10 12 SANDFORD 7.37 11 7 41 6 41 5.41 13.84 TROGDEN 11 7 41 6 41 5.41 13.84 TROGDEN 43 7 43 6 43 5 43 14 21 VERMILLON. 43 7 43 6 43 5 43 14 21 VERMILLON. 43 7 43 6 43 5 45 15 14 SENTUCK. 43 7 40 6 46 5 46 15 14 SENTUCK. 44 7 46 6 46 5 46 15 14 SENTUCK. 5.61 8.55 7.55 6.55 5.55 20.75 PARIS 8.55 7.55 6.55 5.55 20.75 PARIS
	TERRE HAUTE - PARIS: The Terre Haute & Western Railway was incorporated as an extension to the lines of the Terre Haute Traction & Light Company for the purpose of building the interurban railway within Illinois from Sanford to Paris, connecting at the State Line with THT&L tracks into Terre Haute. This was the only one of the several schemes for creating an interstate link to connect up the great interurban systems of Indiana with the Illinois Traction lines which was actually completed into Illinois. It too failed in its purpose when Illinois Traction was unsuccessful in building the very few miles of track southward from Ridge Farm to Paris that would close the gap. The Terre Haute-Paris line was operated from March 1907 to February 25, 1932. Thruout this time it was an integral part of the system of the Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company. For service on this line 8 Jewett cars were bought, originally given odd numbers in the high 120s and 130s. Later they were given even numbers 110-124. They were 53'-8" long, 8'-11" wide, had 4-GE73c motors and type M controls.
	PARIS Micklebe



In the fall of 1917 the line applied to abandon, citing its losses and the deteriorated condition of its physical plant. The Commission acceded, noting the paralleling steam road service offered by the Chicago Peoria & St. Louis Ry., and the very limited potential growth in the area.

Service was suspended February 1, 1918 and 111 the road was dismantled shortly thereafter.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN RAILWAY: Condensed from Electric Railway Journal, Sept. 7, 1912. Keepits 43-year age in mind as you read.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company has 185 miles of track in East St. Louis and on its suburban and interurban lines extending to the southeast, east, northeast and north. A subsidiary company has a lighting load of about 50,000 16 cp. equivalents with 3000 meters and a motor load of about 3000 connected horsepower. The territory served by the railway is very densely populated. East St. Louis, the third city in Illinois, has a population of 58,000 and is joined on the north by the suburbs of Venice, Madison and Granite City, which are manufacturing districts directly across the river from St. Louis. The city car routes serving these four cities converge at East St. Louis, and many of the cars are operated over the Eads Bridge to a terminal on the St. Louis side of the Mississippi River. The interurban lines traverse a rich, well-populated agricultural district underlaid with coal, and terminate at thriving cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 population located approximately 25 miles from East St. Louis.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company is a holding company for the various lines which are operated by a single organization:

(1) East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, which owns single-track interurban lines connecting East St. Louis with Edwardsville via: Collinsville and with Lebanon via Edgemont and O'Fallon and a double-track line from East St. Louis to Belleville via Edgemont.

(2) St. Louis & Belleville Electric Railway, a coal-carrying road operated by electric locomotives, and giving no passenger service.

(3) East St. Louis Railway Company, which owns the city lines in East St. Louis.





(4) St. Louis & East St. Louis Electric Railway, which operates the lines over the Eads Bridge, 1-1/4 miles. This company leases trackage for street car operation from the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association.

(5) Alton, Granite & St. Louis Traction Company, which owns the interurban line from East St. Louis to Alton with a branch from Granite City to Horseshoe Lake, the local lines in Brooklyn, Venice, Madison, Granite City and Alton and a 9-mile branch from Mitchell on the Alton interurban to Edwardsville,

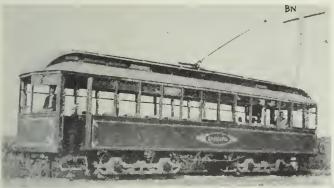
(6) East St. Louis Light & Power Company, which does a general commercial, street and residence lighting and power business in the district and purchases energy from the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway.

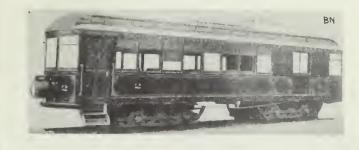
(7) Alton Gas & Electric Company, which supplies electrical energy for commercial, residence and street lighting, and also furnishes hot water heat and illuminating gas in the city of Alton.

TRACK & ROADWAY:

Altho this property includes lines built by several different construction organizations, the present management has seen fit in its maintenance work to adopt uniform standards for all lines.

More than half the track is built in the American Bottoms, which are broad prairies but a few feet above the level of the Mississippi River and protected from flooding by levees. The soil in these bottom lands is a rich alluvial deposit, valuable fortruck raising but very unsatisfactory as a foundation for railway tracks. The electric railway has followed steam road practice in this country and placed its tracks on high embankments; even in flat country. In this way, by reason of the good drainage and generous use of ballast, it has obtained a roadbed with fine riding qualities.

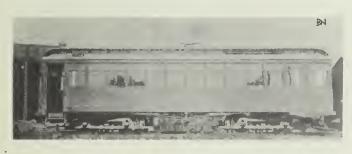




About 10 miles of the track, between O'Fallon and Lebanon, originally was part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. This company built a new line of lower grade and sold its right-of-way and track to the Suburban railway. The track is ballasted thruout with chatts, the tailings from zinc mines. It is easy to work and if more than 8 inches deep no weeds will grow thru it.

The Edgemont-Edwardsville line and the cutoff between East St. Louis and Collinsville are
built largely on private rights-of-way with 75-lb.
rail and are ballasted with chatts. The lines from
Alton and Edwardsville to Mitchell and from
there thru Granite City and Madison to East St.
Louis are on rock ballast. These tracks are now
being lifted and resurfaced with cinders placed
on top of the rock ballast.

Nearly all the track in the paved streets of East St. Louis is laid with 80-lb. 7-in. or 90-lb. 9-in. girder rail on a ballast substructure conforming to the latest design. Replacements are made with 125-lb. 9-in. rail.







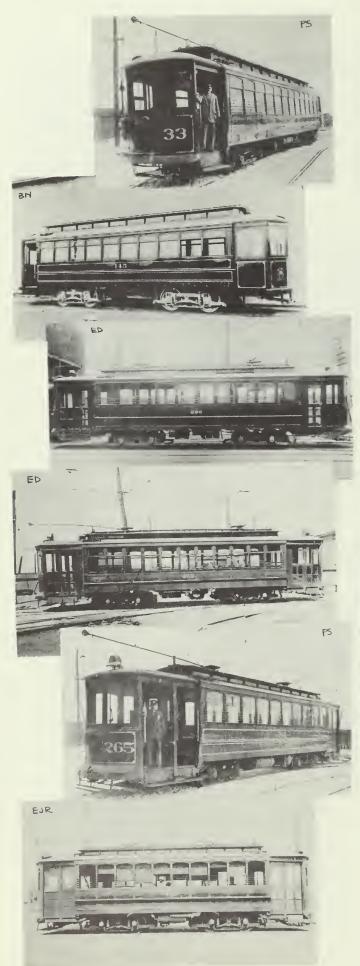
On the Alton line are five steel viaducts over steam roads, ranging in original cost from \$20,000-\$80,000. A drainage canal built by the Sanitary District crossed the Alton line a little north of Mitchell. Here a five-span deck-girder bridge, having 55-ft. long spans with girders 6-ft. deep was built.

SUBSTATIONS:

Seven modern substations feed this company's 110 miles of interurban lines. The trolley wires of the East St. Louis city lines are fed directly from the main generating system at Winstanley, a suburb of East St. Louis. Energy is supplied to the other substation transformers by three-phase 25-cycle, 13, 200-volt transmission lines, carried on the trolley poles.

The substations have been designed with a view to simplicity. Each consists of a brick building with a truss-supported roof and with concrete floors and foundations. The window openings in the substations are glazed with wire glass, and the interior walls are painted white to improve the illumination.

The seven substations include rotary convertors with a total capacity of 4300 kw. At the O'Fallon substation, which has two 200-kw General Electric rotaries, a Crocker-Wheeler booster is used to supply energy to a 3-mile feeder extending toward Lebanon which is 10 miles distant, and 200-volts additional pressure is applied to this feeder. A small generating station in connection with the hot-water heating plant at Alton includes a 500-kw rotary for operating the north end of the Alton and Granite City interurban line and the local city lines.



The interurban lines between Edwardsville, Collinsville, Edgemont and Belleville are located either on the bluffs parallel with the Mississippi River or on the rolling uplands. The construction of the roadway of these lines is similar to that for most of the lines in the Central States. The most southerly line, that operated for freight traffic only between East St. Louis and Belleville, is 14 miles long. It has single track on a private right-of-way. This line is built with low grades and long radius curves so that trains of forty cars may be operated. The western terminal of this coal road is a 14-track yard in East St. Louis; the eastern terminal is at a coal mine just west of Belleville. This track is largely ballasted with cinders.

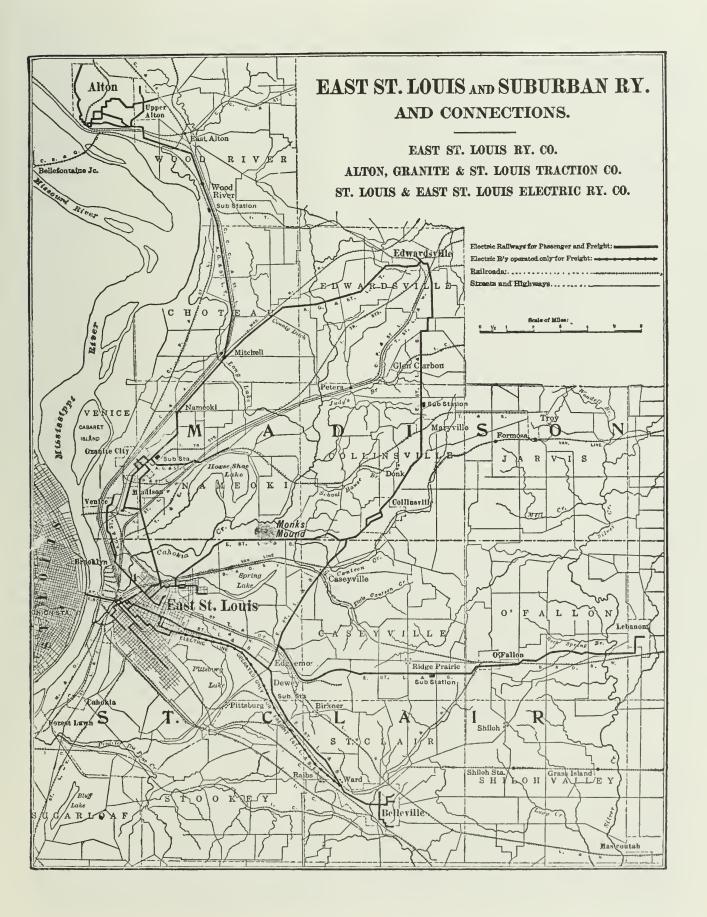
The Belleville passenger line has two tracks for its full length, laid at the sides of a wide highway which closely parallels the Belleville coal road. This line has been resurfaced with cinders and rock ballast. It is laid with 60-lb. T-rails. The Edgemont-Lebanon line has 18 miles of single track and is laid partly with 85-lb. rail and partly with 60-lb. rail.





Note the "Milwaukee" style of car 663 shown in photo second above.







OVERHEAD CONSTRUCTION:

Number 000 round trolley wire is used on most of the interurban lines except the Alton line, which is number 000 grooved. Number 00 is used on the city lines. The two lines to Belleville and the Alton interurban are span construction. The mast arms for the other interurban lines are of the flexible type and are mounted on the poles used for the transmission line. A large amount of aluminum feeder is used. The 0000 trolley wire used on the Belleville freight road is supported by span construction, and since this line, which at times requires very large amounts of current for its locomotives, is parallel with the double-track passenger line the copper on the two lines is tied together thru automatic circuit breakers.



Interurban "dachshund" trailer #82 (above, right) shows decided family resemblance to suburban motor car 38 (above). It should: it was made from two of that type spliced together.

At switches on the high-speed division the trolley wire over the siding tracks has been connected to the trolley wire by the Rymco trolley switch, which is automatically operated by the track switch and removes the need for transferring the trolley pole from one parallel wire to the other.

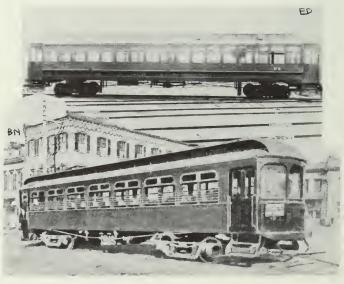
Telephone booths are installed at each siding, and these booths are provided with single-throw double-pole switches which automatically disconnect the telephone sets from the line wires when the booth doors are closed.

POWER STATION:

Previous to the consolidation of the several suburban lines with the East St. Louis city lines, energy for operating the cars was supplied by small and separate plants. At the time of the consolidation the central power station was built at Winstanley, close to the junction of the coal line and the St. Louis Terminal Railway. ROLLING STOCK:

There are 21 interurban cars, each about 55-ft. long, and arranged for train operation, 26 suburban cars, each 46-ft. long, 103 city cars, 32-ft. to 42-ft. long, 14 of which are pay-as-youenter type; 36 service cars, 4 large motor express cars, two 50-ton electric locomotives, two steam locomotives and about 900-80,000-lb. coal cars.

On all the later types of cars for suburban use type M control and National emergency straightair brake equipment have been installed. All city cars with platform control have their controllers equipped with automotoneers, and it is stated that this feature has greatly reduced the cost of maintenance, since it requires the motorman to stop the controller handle exactly on the notches.



PASSENGER SERVICE:

The number of regular and tripper cars in daily service in 1911 averaged 111.

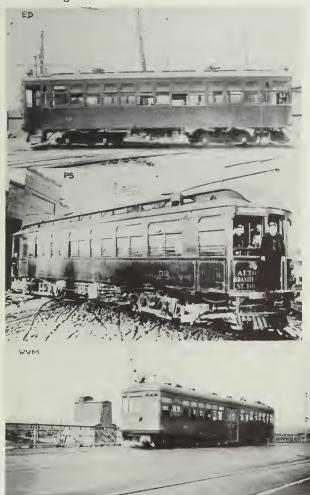
The East St. Louis city cars are operated on an average $7\frac{1}{2}$ minute interval. The traffic on the 15-mile double-track line from East St. Louis to Belleville is very heavy, requiring at times 20 cars. The one-way fare from Belleville to St. Louis is $20\,$ ¢, or $15\,$ ¢ to East St. Louis. Cars are on a 15-minute headway during the lighter hours of the day, with nearly twice that service during rush hours, at which time two-car multiple-unit trains are frequently operated. On Sunday cars operate on 5-minute headways. All trains make the 15 miles in 55 minutes. Two-car trains have a motorman and two conductors.



Passenger service on the 22-mile Lebanon line operates in and out of East St. Louis on hourly headway with night and morning tripper service.

Edwardsville is reached by either of two lines owned by this company and cars are operated around the loop formed by these two lines, approximately 42 miles. Hourly service is given in each direction on the Edwardsville loop and also on the 27-mile line to Alton. A section of the latter line south of Granite City is double-tracked.

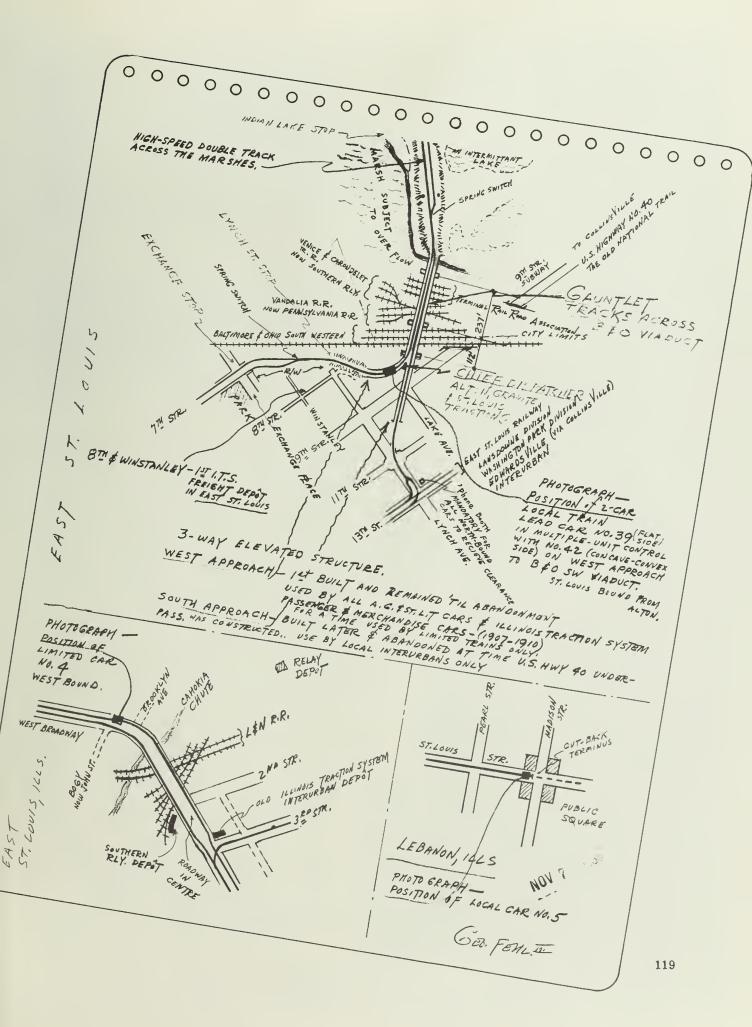
Rates for special-car service are computed on the basis of 75¢ per car mile. Schedules for special cars, insofar as possible, represent the time of regular cars.

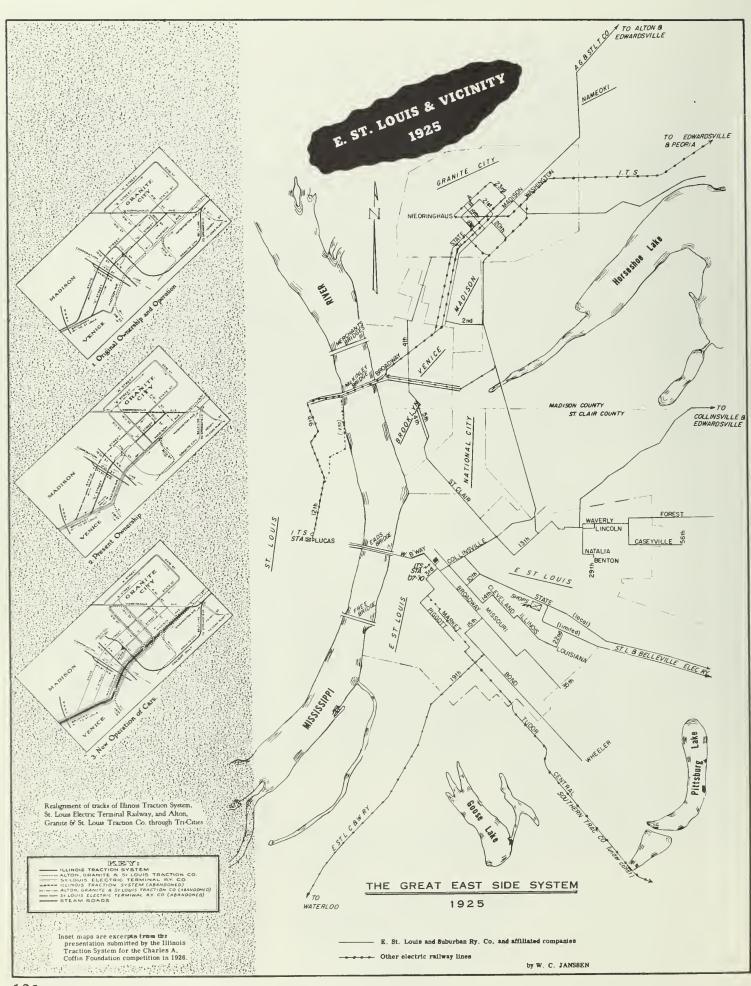


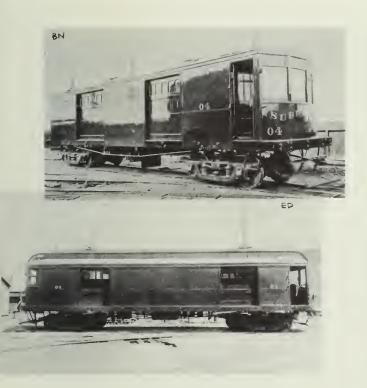












FREIGHT SERVICE:

Railroad connections are had at East St. Louis with all the steam roads included in the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association and with the Southern Railway. A regular interchange with steam roads for receipt and delivery of carload business is maintained thru these connections. Industrial tracks connect with a number of manufacturing plants on the suburban and interurban lines.

The Winstanley yard of the Belleville coal line has 14-1500 ft. tracks. Another yard at the junction of the St. Louis & O'Fallon has a capacity of 70-cars. About 4000 tons of coal per day are handled thru these yards to the St. Louis steam connections. A large part of the coal is received from four mines on the Belleville line, which have a daily capacity of about 1500 tons each, and from two large mines on the Lebanon line.

The electric railway's average revenue per ton of coal is approximately 32¢. Coal is handled in the road's huge (900-car) fleet of 40-ton cars. The Supurban is St. Louis' third largest coal carrier, exceeded only by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway and the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railway, which are both steam roads with several lines serving the Belleville and Collinsville coal districts. During the winter of 1911-12 the electric road ranked first in amount of coal. MERCHANDISE HANDLING:

The Interurban Express Company, a separate corporation controlled by Belleville merchants, operates the light freight and express business over this road. The privilege is contracted for on the basis of the gross receipts and the railway furnishes the cars and the motormen. The four 50,000-lb. capacity express cars are always run as extras.

JOINT STEAM OPERATION:

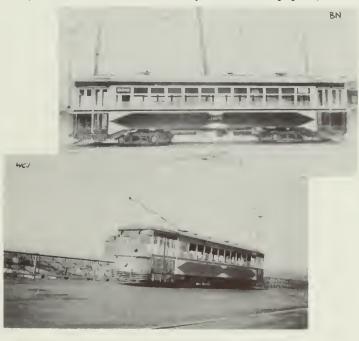
The Lebanon division connects with the East St. Louis & Belleville line at Edgemont. The distance from Edgemont to Lebanon is 18 miles. Two miles of track on this line just east of Edgemont are used jointly by the cars of the Suburban and by the steam-drawn coal trains of this road and those of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway. This 2-mile section of track is thru a deep waterway leading from the river bottoms to the prairies surmounting the high bluffs. As this section of track carries such a varied service, operators are placed at the junctions at both ends. All trains stop and obtain train orders or clearance cards.

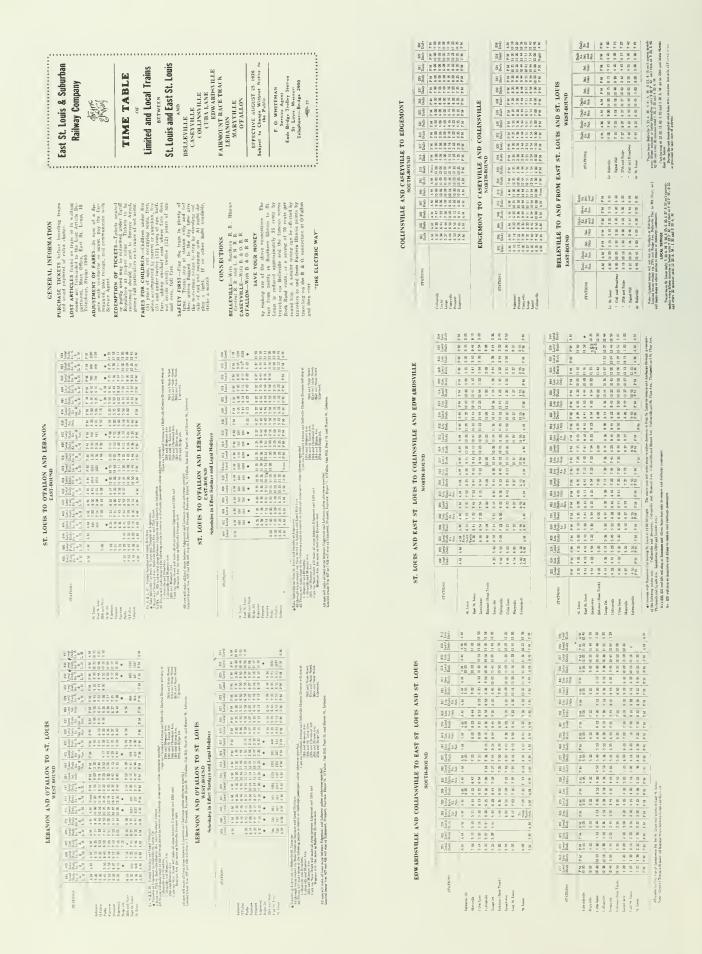
OPERATIONS OF TRAINS:

All the train service on the interurban lines is dispatched from a central office in East St. Louis. Two working dispatchers and a chief dispatcher are on duty during the day and two night dispatchers serve as relief. The dispatchers' equipment includes a newly installed double-faced cordless switchboard placed in the middle of the dispatchers' table between the two men and so wired that either man may receive calls from any incoming line. The operating mechanism of a Blake dispatcher's signal equipment is installed at one end of the table. The chief, who is on duty during the daytime, serves as trainmaster.

SHOPS:

The general repair shops for the entire system are close to the main power station at East St. Louis. These shops have recently been provided with modern facilities for the maintenance of city and interurban equipment. Car bodies are handled by air hoists and by chain blocks supported from 10-in. I-beam runways. A system of hoists and runways provides for moving machinery from the inspection pits to the machine shops. (End of condensation of El. Ry. Jrnl. 1912 paper.)





EAST ST. LOUIS-WATERLOO:

The East St. Louis Columbia & Waterloo Railway Company was incorporated August 31, 1906 by local interests but did not commence construction until 1912. Operation began in December of that year, with 22 miles of track from East St. Louis thru Dupo and Columbia to Waterloo. Its passenger cars operated to the foot of Washington Street in St. Louis via the Eads Bridge, using trackage rights over the East St. Louis & Suburban.

The area served was partially industrialized as far as Columbia, with typical rural country-side beyond.

Construction of the line cost about \$850,000. There were 8 passenger cars and thruout the line's history a $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour service with 14 round trips daily was operated. Traffic reached a max of 600,000 passengers total in the early 1920s, but this slipped away rapidly to only 222,000 in 1931.

Freight traffic as a bridge carrier bolstered passenger earnings. The road connected with the several steam roads it crossed and offered an attractive by-pass route for certain kinds of movements.

In March 1932 the company asked permission to discontinue rail passenger service, substituting bus service by its affiliated St. Louis Red Bud & Chester Bus Company. The application was granted and rail passenger service ended on June 1, 1932.

Freight traffic was unable to support the road's costs even with the passenger losses eliminated. On December 31, 1935 the road claimed to have only \$191 in cash on hand to meet bills of \$40,000. Permission for total abandonment was inevitably granted, on April 11, 1936.

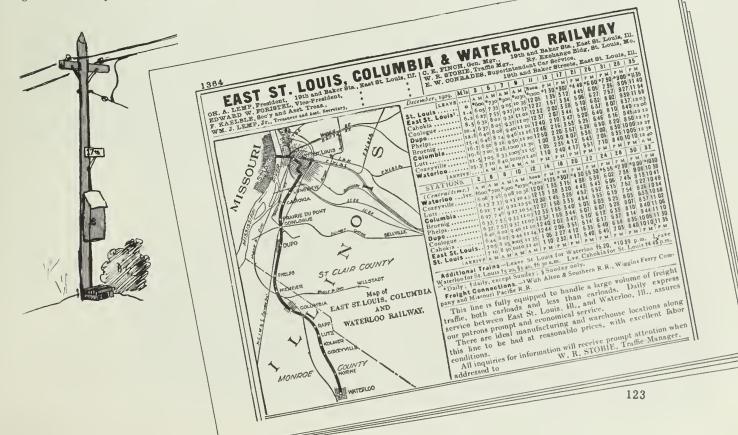


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EAST ST. LOUIS & RALLWAY

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COAL BELT ELECTRIC RAILWAY:

Built by local coal interests, headed by F. S. Peabody of the Illinois Midland Coal Co., the Coal Belt Electric Railway was, for most of its life a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific (steam) Railway.

It was incorporated May 28, 1901 and began its operation July 1 1902. It extended from Herrin to Marion, with a branch from Energy, near Herrin, to Carterville, operated as a side detour of cars on the main line. Another branch, from Marion to Spillertown, was abandoned in April 1907.

The entire mileage was only 13 and at its peak this required the operation of only 7 passenger cars, but then the total population of the area was only 15,000 in 1910, of whom about half were in the town of Marion.

The company was operated by the Coal Belt Railway from July 1904 until February 1910, and then it was acquired by the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and its successor, the Missouri Pacific. Its schedules were carried in "Mo-Pac" timetables.

CVH



In 1914 the Coal Belt Electric, as such, discontinued freight operations, turning over this phase of its business to the parent steam railroad. This traffic, primarily coal and materials to a powder plant, amounted to 8800 cars a year.

Passenger traffic in 1918 totalled nearly 1.2 million passengers, moved at an average fare of only 5¢, but the building of hard roads in the area in 1922 and the exhaustion of the coal mines passenger revenues skidded to \$36,000, less than half what it cost to perform the service. Small wonder that the Illinois Commerce Commission was soon called upon to permit abandonment of passenger service, which it authorized on October 27, 1926.

Trolley wires were taken down promptly and some of the cars went to another Missouri Pacific interurban at Houston (Houston North Shore). Steam freight operation also ended in a few years.



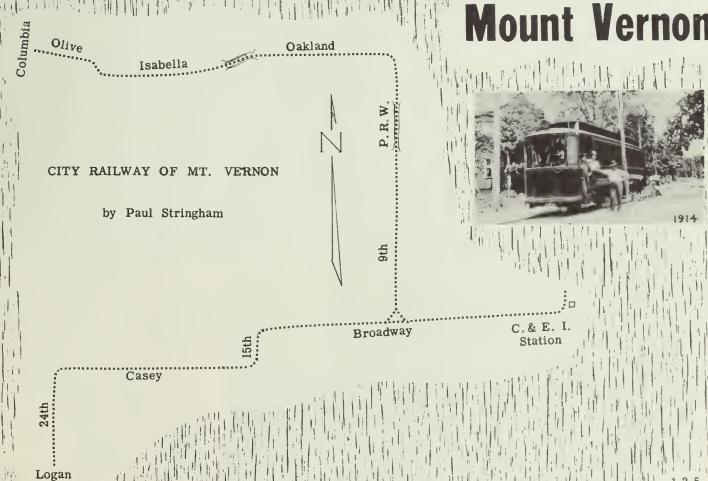
LEFT & ABOVE:

Houston North Shore cars 522 and 529, among others, began their careers on the Coal Belt Electric.



BN

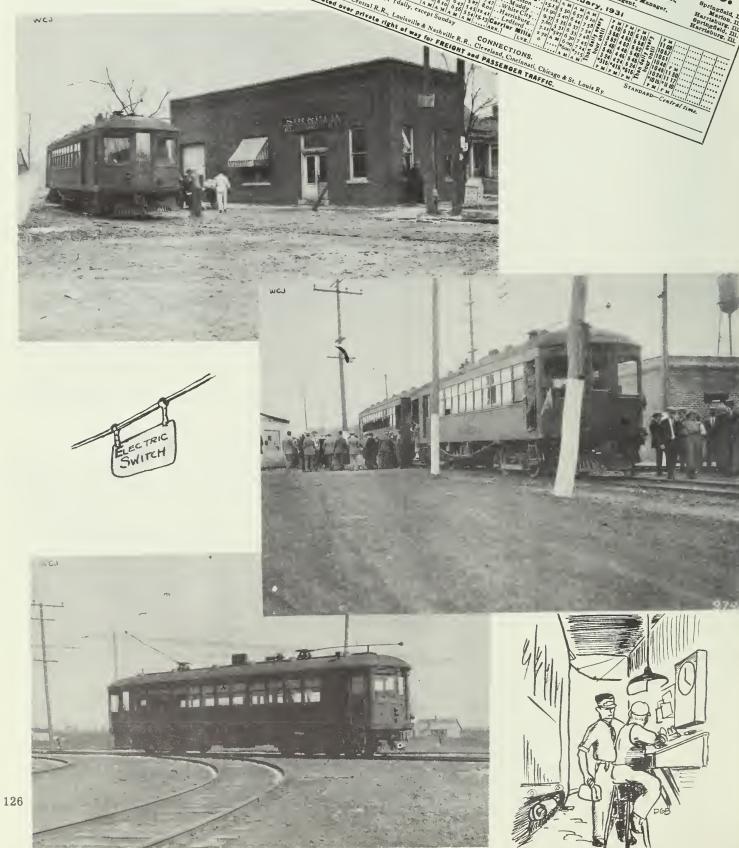




Southern Illinois Railway and Power Co.

Springfall II J. Loray and Power Co.

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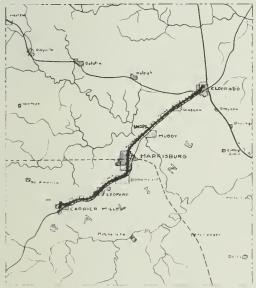


SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILWAY & POWER:

In April, 1913, the Southern Illinois Railway & Power Company opened a 15-mile electric railway from Eldorado thru Harrisburg to Carriers Mills in Saline County. The line was built to use 1200-volt direct current. Located in the southern Illinois coal field, the company planned from the first to share in the hauling of coal. Estimates of the potential coal traffic ran as high as 5 million tons per year.

The line was single track thruout, but was of heavy construction, with long turnouts to accommodate the freight operation. Steam railroad operating practices were followed.

Shops, power house and yards were built at the town of Muddy, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Harrisburg. In the early days, in addition to supplying the railway, the power house generated electricity for commercial sale in the area.



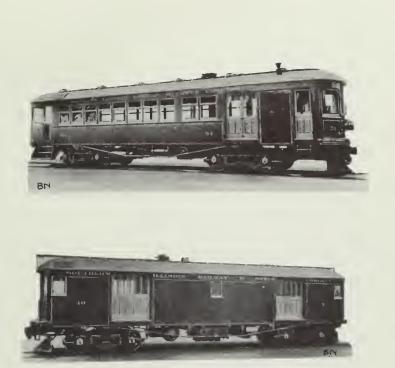
Map of Line of Southern Illinois Railway & Power Company

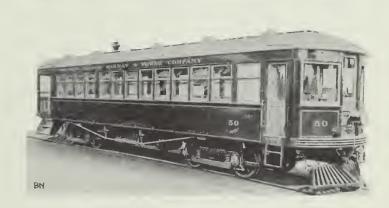
Passenger rolling stock consisted of 51 ft. motor cars built by the American Car Company: one coach #52, two combines #53 and 54 and two trailers #51 and 101. There was also a 48 ft. storage battery car, #40. Later cars 55 and 56, railroad roof combos, were brought to the line from the Central Illinois Public Service Mattoon-Charleston property when the latter put one-man lightweight cars in service.

A 1923 roster listed a $68\frac{1}{2}$ ft. trailer #110.

Freight equipment included electric locomotive #45, gondolas #801-816 and cinder cars #1002-1006.

Passenger traffic proved fairly good and plans for extensions thru Marion to Carbondale and to Rosiclare were made. However, the fortunes of the area were dependent almost entirely on coal, and when that industry became distressed, the fate of the interurban was sealed. After a short period of freight-only operation, the entire operation was abandoned in 1933.











SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILWAY AND

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ABOVE: End of rail at Carrier
Mills. Those mushy streets
indicate a busy afternoon ahead
for the car cleaners and a slow
day for auto traffic.

LEFT: Cars 55 and 56 were reequipped for 1200 volts when received from the Mattoon-Charleston interurban, where they were cars 205 and 207. See photos, pages 106-107.

WCJ TOP: Car shop at Muddy, Illinois. BOTTOM: Freight hauled by loco number 45. 129 WCJ

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY FIRST

SAFETY ALWAYS

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILWAY

POWER COMPANY

-TIME TABLE-

DAILY

EFFECTIVE 12:01 A. M. MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1925

All Rules and Instructions contained herein supersede any inconsistent therewith

DAILY

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No. 11—All trains operating in either direction will come to a full stop before Poplar and Granger Streets. Harrishurg

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No. 13

Pran No. 37, due to leave Etlorado at 10:15 P. M. will want at the Illinoss Central Connection for Illinoss Central passenger intil 10:30 P. M. and if tran is not then within sight or hearing, will proceed to Harrisburg, unless otherwaye natrieted by Dapascher.

Company Physician Harribott, Illinoo, Dr R. B. Nyberg, Rendence Phone 3th-W. Office Phune 123-R. Dr. E. W. Cammins, Rendence Phone 158-K1 Office Phone 164 Edonato, Dr. S. W. Lettam. Rendence Phone 65-R3, Office Phone 65-12.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND INFORMATION OF EMPLOYEES ONLY

F. L. SHIMER, General Superintendent

A. H. FAVREAU, Superintendent

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74 Car Barn

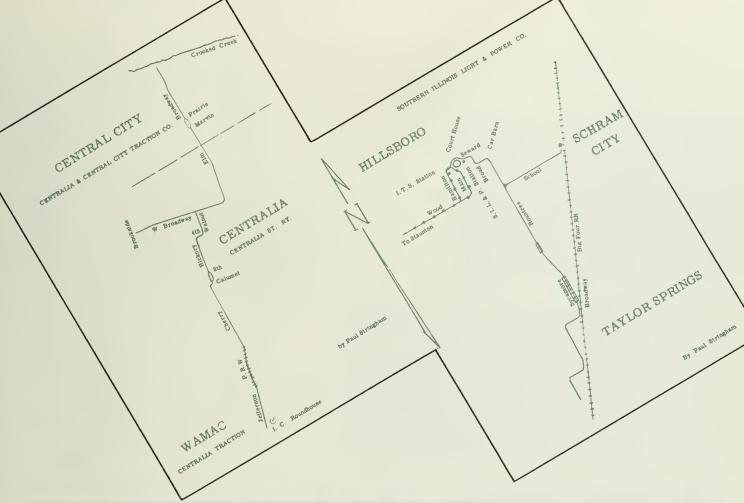
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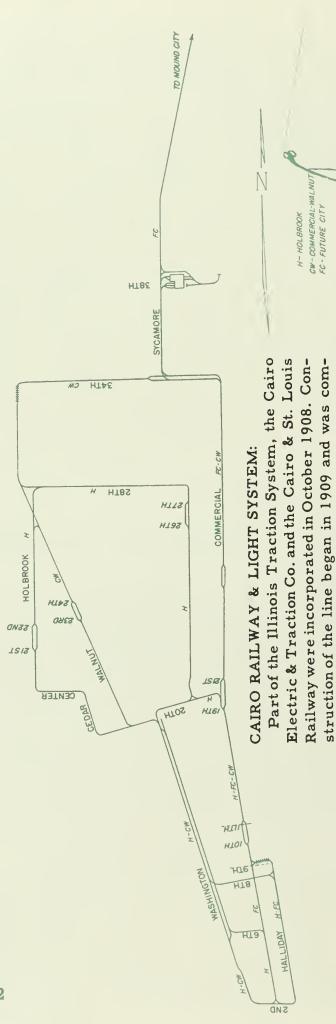
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\$139.74 per month) to the town of Mounds. Here Thru town, city streets were used, but then the line went on trackage rights over the Illinois Central Railroad (for which the 1914 rental was the line took off again on city streets to its terminal. Total length of line was 8.31 miles, and the interurban to the Cairo city limits, then private right-of-way to the limits of Mound City. pleted in 1910. Track of the city line was used by

FRANK J. MISEK

On July 14, 1931 the company was authorized to abandon its entire line, which was done about there were 7 passenger and 3 freight motor cars. August 1. For photos see Bulletin 98

WOODSTOCK & SYCAMORE TRACTION CO.

While its operation was strictly that of an interurban railway, Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Company never had electric propulsion. It was promoted by the Brown family of St. Charles who had also pushed the Elgin & Belvidere line. Construction started in 1910 at the city limits of Sycamore and in the spring of 1911 the line had reached the city limits of Marengo. Construction was later extended through the streets of Marengo, althotrack connection was not made with the Elgin & Belvidere line. Some grading was also done northward from Union to Woodstock, with the apparent intention of using either the E&B or Chicago & North Western Railway between Marengo and Union.

Operation was begun with three McKeen gasmechanical cars painted red. The barn was at Genoa. Cars were turned at Sycamore on an unpowered turntable just north of the Chicago Great Western Railway tracks and at Marengo on a wye. Except for the barn tracks, there was no passing track on the entire road.

The huge, cranky McKeens proved unsuited for the line and spent quite a bit of their time on the ground. They were replaced by the much smaller gasoline car put out by the Fairbanks-Morse people, two of which were acquired.

After a short, futile history, Woodstock & Sycamore folded up before World War I.

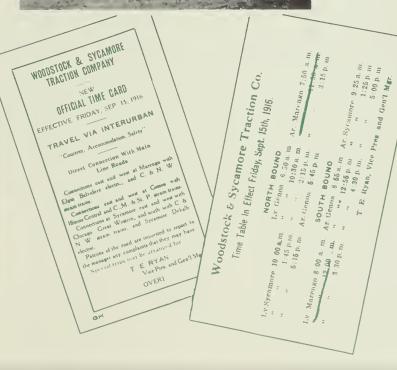


The 26.5 miles interurband

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COVER PHOTOS:

Southern Illinois Railway & Power Company passenger extra 56 loading at Eldorado station.

Elgin & Belvidere 208 enters west edge of Belvidere. Note the odd telephone-boothlike projection at the traindoor, just wide enough for a C6 controller, a brake valve type M22 and the motorman's knees.

Rockford & Interurban Railway 709.

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